The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XXI. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1868. NUMBER 219.

Wanted—Male Help.

Wanted—Female Help.

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

Wanted—To Rent.

Wanted—Real Estate.

Boarding and Lodging.

Situations Wanted.

Agents Wanted.

Business Chances.

For Sale.

Machinery.

Personal.

Employment Agents.

THE NEWS.

WASHINGTON.

Rumor that Seward will be Appointed Minister to England.

Mr. Johnson Preparing a Reply to Grant's Last Letter.

Speech of Mr. Judd on the Bill Defining the Rights of American Citizens.

Bill Repealing the Southern Railroad Land Grant Act Passed in the House.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL

TENURE OF OFFICE.

NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.

SENATE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

WISCONSIN.

IOWA.

MINNESOTA.

NEW JERSEY.

PENNSYLVANIA.

NEW YORK.

Meeting of the Republican State Convention at Syracuse—Speeches by President Van Wyck and Horace Greeley—Tone of the Resolutions.

THE SOUTH.

Passage of Relief Measures in the North Carolina and Georgia Conventions.

Proceedings in the Other Reconstruction Conventions.

Scanty Returns from the Alabama Election.

Georgia Reconstruction Convention—The Relief Question—Discontent of the Minority—Threatened Bolt—The Richardson and Timony Affray—Investigation in the County Court—Richardson Dying—The Alabama Election.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 5.

Virginia Reconstruction Convention—The Executive Department—The Manney-Botts Contested Election.

The Bill of Rights in the South Carolina Convention.

Passage of the Relief Measure in the North Carolina Convention—Conservative Convention at Raleigh.

Progress in the Louisiana Reconstruction Convention.

EUROPE.

John Bright on British Misgovernment of Ireland.

The London Times and the Citizenship Question.

The Pope's Orders to the Italian Clergy Countermanded by Victor Emanuel.

Popular Demonstrations Reported in Italy.

BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

Great Britain.

Italy.

Prussia.

BY MAIL.

The Cretans Declare Their Independence from Turkey—Turkish Hold Upon the Island Gradually Weakening.

INDIANA.

Arrangements for the Meeting of the Indiana Republican State Convention—Prominent Candidates for State Officers—A Large Business in the Bankruptcy Line, Etc.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 5.

Proceedings in the Arkansas Reconstruction Convention.

Order from General Hancock.

ST. PAUL.

Murderer Sentenced—Railroad Matters—Politics, &c.

MADISON.

Agricultural and Horticultural Matters—Illicit Distillery Seized, Etc.

BOSTON COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

Assembling of the Delegates—Address of Welcome—Election of Officers of the Convention—Grand Sleigh Ride—Programme for To-day.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Feb. 5.

CRIME.

Horrible Case of Poisoning in Cleveland—A Young Man Poisoned by His Sister.

Counterfeiting Establishment Broken Up—Double Infanticide.

Embezzler Arrested.

DISASTERS.

Burning of a Baggage Car on the P., F. W. & C. Railroad.

Fatal Boiler Explosion near Pittsburgh.

Steamboat Disaster.

Destructive Fire in Frankfort, Ky.

The Election in Alabama.

DES MOINES.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Enjoined Against Extending Their Road to Council Bluffs.

Fearful Scene in a Bed-Room—A Robber Shot to Pieces.

From the Dayton Journal.

Distress in Italy.

A Cure for Neuralgic Headaches, Faceaches and Toothaches.

MARRIED.

DIED.

Patent Grinder.

SCOTT'S PATENT GRINDER, For Sharpening Reaper Knives.

A SIMPLE, CHEAP AND PERFECT MACHINE.

CALL AND SEE IT.

B. B. PARMELE.

Dry Goods.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.'S GREAT Winter Sale!

Ladies' Fine Merino Vests and Drawers, Extra Shape and Finish, only $1 each, well worth $1.75.

Ladies' Heavy White Ribbed Cotton Hose, 10 Cents a pair.

3,000 yards Handsome Printed Brocade Dress Goods, 15 cents a yard.

Other Articles as Previously Advertised.

Please bear in mind. General Reduction of Prices. No Humbug.

136 LAKE-ST.

136 LAKE-ST.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

The Skating Season.

WABASH-AV. SKATING RINK.

OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

TO-NIGHT, A HOST OF GOOD LADY SKATERS

FRANKLIN & CENTRE-ST. SKATING PARK.

The West Side Rink

MAGNIFICENT SHEET OF ICE.

New Music.

NEW MUSIC FOR THE PIANO, BY THE FAVORITE COMPOSER, V. B. AUBERT.

LYON & HEALY, Publishers, Clark and Washington-sts., Chicago.

Lake Transportation.

THE LAKE MICHIGAN TRANSPORTATION CO. (Stevens' and Edwards' Lines Consolidated.)

Furniture.

FASHIONABLE FURNITURE! WM. W. STRONG, 203 Randolph-st.

Masonic Notices.

MASONIC.—THE REGULAR AS-

THOS. J. TURNER LODGE, No.

BLANEY HALL.

Public Houses.

MATTESON HOUSE, Corner Randolph and Dearborn-sts. CHICAGO, ILL.

To Lease.

MANUFACTURING LOTS TO LEASE.

WILLIAM D. KERFOOT.

Eye and Ear.

Diseases of the Eye and Ear. DR. WALKER

Lotteries.

Dentistry.

Teeth are Extracted

Looms.

Insurance Statement.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, On January 1st, 1868.

NAME AND LOCATION.

CAPITAL.

Three Million Dollars,

ASSETS, at Market Value.

Cash on hand and in Bank	$348,607.81
Real Estate	257,022.83
Mortgage Bonds	320,270.00
Bank Stocks	1,257,510.00
United States, State and City Stock and other Public Securities	1,983,172.79
	$4,833,543.39
Total Liabilities	465,248.65

Net Assets, $4,368,294.74

LUCIUS J. HENDEE, President.

J. GOODNOW, Secretary.

ROBERT E. DAY, Justice of the Peace.

Life Insurance.

Ætna Life Ins. Co., OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Assets, over	$8,000,000
Receipts for 1867	5,131,271
Policies Issued in 1867	15,289

Dividend Fifty per cent.

SAM'L B. RAYMOND, Gen'l Agent,

Educational.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN, AT 360 ERIE-ST.,

MISS DE VALIN'S Select School for Misses and Children.

General Notices.

NOTICE.

No. 52 Lake-st., second floor.

FOREMAN, HARRIS, NAHM & CO.

BAILEY'S CITY DIRECTORY FOR 1868-9.

JOHN C. W. BAILEY.

NOTICE.

Nos. 64 & 66 MICHIGAN-AV.,

KEITH, WOOD & CO.

NOTICE.

19 and 21 Randolph-st.,

C. M. HENDERSON & CO., BOOTS & SHOES, 19 and 21 Randolph-st.

Banking and Exchange.

LEOPOLD MAYER & STEINER, Banking, Foreign Exchange & Passage Office, No. 63 Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

For Sale.

WEST CHICAGO STONE AND LIME COMPANY. RUBBLE STONE and McADAM.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY,

Dissolution Notices.

MR. WM. STANLEY HAS WITHDRAWN

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP

Brick Machine.

Gard's Improved Brick Machine

The Tribune.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1868.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE is issued every morning, and circulated by carriers, newsmen and the mails.

THE TRI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE is issued on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, for the mails only; and

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is issued on Thursdays, for the mails and sale at our counter and by newsmen.

TERMS

[illegible]

Address, THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

Swinging Around the Circle.

The Grant and Johnson correspondence has an important significance. It exhibits:

1. The President of the United States engaged in a controversy on a question of veracity, with the General of the Army, in which controversy he has a falsehood fastened upon him. Considering the rank of the President, as the Chief Executive of the American Union, his having a controversy, official or personal, with a subordinate officer, is sufficiently humiliating, without the additional disgrace which attaches to him from the merits of the case.

2. It exhibits the President of the United States summoning his Cabinet officers to be present at an interview between himself and a subordinate, and then requiring them to testify as witnesses upon a question of veracity between himself and that subordinate.

3. It exhibits Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, seeking the reporters of the various newspapers and directing them to publish statements upon his authority impeaching the personal, official and political character of a subordinate officer; and then having those statements, when repeated personally, branded as untruthful by the officer accused.

4. It exhibits Andrew Johnson appointing the General of the Army to the office of Secretary of War, for the purpose of destroying him in the confidence and esteem of the country. It demonstrates that Johnson made the appointment and then used his official position to compel Grant to resist the execution of the law—all for the purpose of bringing the General into conflict with Congress and the loyal sentiment of the country.

5. Having failed to bully Grant into this extraordinary and revolting position, the correspondence shows a deliberate purpose to represent Grant as having falsely promised to adopt that course, and with having falsely denied that he had done so.

A more miserable exhibition of official turpitude and littleness is not to be found in the history of the United States. The attempt to destroy Grant is so patent, so malicious and disreputable, that it is without precedent in the conduct of political campaigns. The attempt of a candidate for the Presidency to use his official position to involve a possible political rival in official violation of law and personal dishonor, and, failing in that attempt, to charge him with conduct discreditable to him as a soldier and a citizen, is, as we have said, without precedent. Let Andrew Johnson have the distinction of being the man referred to in the following passages of Grant's letter:

"SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 31st ult., in answer to mine of the 28th ult. After a careful reading and comparison of the article over the initials "J. B. S." in the New York World of the 25th ult., purporting to be based upon your statement, and reports of the members of the Cabinet, [illegible] I find it only to be a reiteration, only somewhat more in detail, of the many and gross misrepresentations contained in these articles, and which my statement of facts, set forth in my letter of the 28th ult., was intended to correct, and herein I reassert the correctness of my statements in that letter, anything in yours in reply to the contrary notwithstanding.

"And now, Mr. President, when my honor as a soldier and integrity as a man have been so violently assailed, pardon me for saying that I can but regard this whole matter, from beginning to end, as an attempt to involve me in the resistance of law, for which you hesitated to assume the responsibility, in order to destroy my character before the country. I am, in a measure, confirmed in this conclusion by your recent orders directing me to disobey orders from the Secretary of War, my superior and your subordinate."

These two paragraphs will go down to history, as truthfully explaining and describing the turpitude of the President, and the unworthy motives of his conduct. After the weeks of calumny and misrepresentation of Grant's part in this affair, the country will be gratified with the publication of the official correspondence, showing, as it does, that the conqueror of the rebellion has not been trapped by Andrew Johnson.

A year ago or more Johnson went swinging around the circle with General Grant for the purpose of fastening upon the latter some part of the public odium attaching to himself. He did not succeed so fully as he expected, but he kept on swinging. The main purpose of his existence during all the intervening time has been to put some discredit upon the General as a supporter and endorser of his policy. On the principle that a man cannot touch pitch without defilement, he has kept Grant handling tar all the time. His last exploit in this line has not satisfied him that the thing does not pay, he must be an incurable idiot.

Mr. Dickens' Visit to Chicago.

The Eastern papers have stated that Mr. Charles Dickens is not coming to Chicago. This must be a mistake. Mr. Dickens is surely coming to Chicago. He would as soon think of dining without saying grace as to come to America and not visit Chicago.

In one of his tales, or perhaps one of his letters, Mr. Dickens told his readers how he came to wear the name of "Boz." It appears that "a younger and favorite brother" was for some family reason nicknamed "Mose," and that another member, having a very bad cold, on one occasion, in attempting to call "Mose," rendered the term "Boz." Thereafter Boz became a familiar name in the Dickens family, and Charles adopted it as his own title. Some fifteen years ago this younger and favorite brother came to Chicago to reside. He entered the office of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, and as long as health continued his family lived comfortably; but sickness came, and with it penury and trouble. Some two years ago Mr. Augustus N. Dickens died, leaving his widow and her large family unprovided for—strangers in a strange land.

One of the principal reasons for Mr. Dickens' coming to the United States, we are assured, was to visit the grave of his brother, and to comfort the heart of the widow and her orphans with the sympathetic offerings of a brother's heart. Those who see Mr. Dickens merely on the platform and know of him only as the recipient of thousands of dollars for each evening's performance, scarcely imagine that while he is before them, the delineator of the joys and sorrows of his own creation, his thoughts are far away upon the shores of Lake Michigan, where lies the unmarked grave of the playmate of his early days. While he reads to his audiences in Boston, New York and elsewhere the story of the Nickleby family, it is impossible to suppose that, like Ralph of that name, he would forget the widow of his brother, whose young children would have been suffering ere this for want of food, but for the charity of Mr. Augustus Dickens' American friends. The fate of fatherless children has been delineated by Mr. Dickens too often and too graphically to be forgotten by himself. The school at "Dotheboys Hall" was made up of that class of pupils. Does any one suppose that the author could leave the children of his brother to the probable chances of such a life as that of "Smike?" Surely Mr. Dickens must intend to visit Chicago.

Copperhead Plans and Rebel Hopes.

The plan of the Northern Copperheads and Southern rebels is to restore the seceding States to the Union under such conditions and restrictions on loyal men that the votes of their Representatives and Senators will always be cast by men who believed in the right of secession. With the South represented in Congress by this class of men, strengthened by the Copperhead members from the North, the plan is hereafter to manage and control the legislation of Congress for the benefit of the Southern section, and the reimbursement of its pecuniary losses. The purpose is to restore the same state of things as existed before the war, when the members from the South, combining with their Northern Democratic allies, held for so many years possession of the government, nominated the Presidents, filled all the appointments, and dictated both our home and foreign policy. The slave power before the war was the dominant political force in the country. The question with the rebels and the Copperheads is how to bring back the old state of things, and regain the ascendency which they lost through the war, and the destruction of slavery. The next best thing to slavery for their purposes is rebellion, and they have determined to regain their lost power, by making the men and party who were most devoted to secession and treason, and who have the most at stake in their defence, take the place of those who were formerly banded together by the common interests of slavery.

To accomplish this it is only necessary to keep the ballot out of the hands of the negro. Let the Southern States be reconstructed after the Copperhead plan, and the ancient regime will be fully restored, except that the country will then be governed for the benefit of unrepenting and unhanged rebels, as it was formerly for the benefit and aggrandizement of slaveowners. The plan is to make ten or twelve rotten boroughs, of the rebel States, and by giving a monopoly of political rights and privileges to traitors, control, in the first place, all State legislation, and next all national legislation. By the exercise of what they call State rights, and the exclusive control of the Southern Legislatures and judiciary, they mean, through police regulations, and apprentice laws, to reduce the blacks again to a virtual slavery. And in national matters they intend that the rebels shall be pardoned in full, relieved of all disabilities, paid for their slaves, and that the Confederate debt shall be assumed by the Union, or both it and the national debt be repudiated, either on the Pendleton plan, or some other equally effectual.

The committee of appropriations recently reported an important bill, which, through the energy of Mr. Washburne, has passed the House. If it can pass the Senate it will stop a serious leak in the Treasury. It provides that hereafter no money shall be paid out of the Treasury on any claim in the following class of cases, arising during the war of the rebellion, until further action of Congress:

First. On account of the seizure or impressment of, or for demurrage, or detention of, any appliances of transportation, whether land or water, such as steamers, boats, barges, trains of wagons, cars, and so forth, in insurrectionary States.

Second. For transportation service, tolls, ferriage, and so forth, beyond the tariff of rates fixed by the Quartermaster-General during the war.

Third. For the use and occupation of land in the insurrectionary States, used for fortifications and other military defensive purposes during the war for the suppression of the rebellion.

The importance of this bill may best be understood from the fact that claims for alleged losses of all these kinds, are now allowed or disallowed, by officers of the Treasury upon their own judgment, or by direction of the President, without the control or supervision of Congress. No money should be paid out of the Treasury without a specific appropriation by law, and to permit money to be thus drawn by direction of the President or one of his clerks, is a violation of all the safeguards which should protect the Treasury. The claim agents at Washington, male and female, who have access to the Executive, are reaping a harvest from the impudent demands of thousands of persons of imaginary loyalty for imaginary losses incurred, or equally imaginary services rendered.

One of the classes of claims presented to the Treasury is for ground rent of land used for fortifications during the war. We do not see what arguments can be urged for a claim for rent of land used for earthworks, which may not be equally urged for land occupied for a battle field. Why does not some "loyal" individual present his claims for rent of the battle field of Spottsylvania or Murfreesboro?

Sir John Gray, who is considered an "impracticable Irish patriot," has told his friends at Kilkenny that "the Irish members will shortly be assembling to force the land question on the House of Commons." The proposition that he intends to make is this: "Give the landlord the choice between granting a fee-farm lease at a fairly revised rent, voidable only by non-payment, or selling at the full value of his property; or compel them to chose between abandoning that power of eviction, which, more than anything else, has created the present terrible crisis, or selling at the actual value of the property. English landlords will make the most strenuous opposition to any plan which may interfere with their landed privileges, but the friends of such a measure can make a very strong case.

Whatever it may cost, any change is better than the present state of things. It would be profitable for English proprietors in Ireland to give up half their estates for nothing if they could be assured of a peaceable possession of the remainder. At present, life in Ireland is very much as Mr. Maguire described the condition of his printing office. "There were policemen at the front entrance, policemen at the back entrance, policemen on the stairs, three armed policemen in the office, besides a sub-inspector and head constable." Such a state of things is no better than actual war. No plan can effectually cure the discontent which does not identify the interests of the laborer with the soil, and possibly Englishmen who have not been willing to do justice to Ireland may favor some plan, similar to the one proposed, as a financial speculation. So far as English proprietors are considered, the Irish question is one of total or partial loss.

The death of the Rev. Athanase Coquerel, the eminent Protestant clergyman of Paris, is worthy of more than a passing notice. As early as the year 1830 he exercised a controlling influence in the thorough establishment and government of the French Protestant Church, and reached a theological prominence which attracted general attention, not only in France, but all over the Continent and in England. When the elections of representatives to the Constituent Assembly were held, after the Revolution of February, 1848, Paris sent him at the head of one hundred thousand votes to that body, and he at once made his mark in it by his eloquent advocacy of the proposal for the abolition of capital punishment. Although an uncompromising Protestant, and an ardent laborer for the success of Protestantism, he was to the last of his life an advocate of the temporal power of the Pope, and, more singular still, a warm advocate of the latitudinarian views of the later German theologians. He doubted the divinity of Christ, and very nearly questioned the divine inspiration of the Bible. And yet, holding such views, Protestantism never had a warmer or stouter advocate in France, and no Protestant preacher more numerous or devoted hearers. The work by which he is best known in this country is his "Historical Transformations of Christianity," a translation of which was published last year.

Ex-Governor Seymour, of New York, has written a letter assuring one of his "friends" that he is not a candidate for the Presidency. Whereat the Albany Argus protests against the cruel resolve of Seymour, and expresses the belief that "every Democratic press and voice in the State are ready to join in the protest."

Seymour's withdrawal (if it be not a sham) leaves three names almost equally prominent in the list of Copperhead candidates—Pendleton, Hancock and Johnson. The stubborn opposition to Pendleton in the East has rendered him unavailable, while Hancock has been nearly smothered by the President's ridiculous message to Congress, setting him up for a second Washington, and asking a vote of thanks for him. The Copperhead newspapers may sneer at Johnson now, but he stands a better chance of securing the nomination of their Convention than any other man between the oceans. It is sheer affectation for them to pretend to be better than he. They are neither better nor worse. For whatever vitality the Democratic party can boast to-day it is indebted to Andrew Johnson. The consideration of gratitude does not go very far, it is true, in a nominating Convention, but Mr. Johnson presents in his own person the most perfect type of copperheadism that the country affords. If they wish to nominate their representative man, the ex-Alderman of Greenville, Tennessee, will be their candidate.

We trust the movement which has been recently initiated in behalf of an international copyright law, may be vigorously pushed. It may be true that we steal more literature from England than she steals from us, under the present free and easy practice which prevails among the publishers in both countries of helping themselves to what they like from the dishes of authors. The balance of profits from such piracy may be on our side, but it remains piracy nevertheless. If we rob Mr. Mill and Mr. Tennyson, it is no justification to say that the Britishers rob Mr. Emerson and Mr. Longfellow. The reprints which we make on British literature for the wrongs done to Mr. Emerson and Mr. Longfellow put no pennies in their pockets. The system is wrong. Every publisher who prints, and every man who buys a book, ought to pay the author a compensation for his labor—ought to be compelled by law to do so.

Our readers will remember the details of the singular law suit which were set forth by our Paris correspondent a few days since, in which the Marchioness d'Orvault (Madame La Bruyere) figured as the defendant. Later intelligence from the French papers states that the court has condemned the Marchioness to pay Jean and Charlotte Schumacher, the back driver and wife, her father and mother, two hundred dollars a year. In consequence of the scandal which has arisen from the suit, her adopted son has been expelled from the College Ste. Barbe, a proceeding which seems unnecessarily cruel in view of the laxity of French society.

A CHICAGO STORY.—A Chicago paper complains that St. Louis people publish as correct the table given by Mr. Wells, the Commissioner of the Revenue, in his official annual report, showing the business of the cities of the country. From that table it appeared that the aggregate business of St. Louis was much larger than that of Cincinnati, and that of Cincinnati much larger than that of Chicago. The Chicago paper now says, "the fact is, as all intelligent readers know, that Chicago and Cincinnati lead St. Louis." We demand authority for the statement. The table given in the official report referred to, cannot be disproved by the mere assertion of any newspaper. A Chicago paper, not long ago, came out with a statement that Mr. Wells' figures were erroneous, and giving what it called a corrected table, which differed from that of the official report very largely, the figures for New York alone being changed several hundred millions. But for this pretended "corrected report" no authority has been given, and it rests, as far as we know, upon the mere assertion of the newspapers of a city more given to "blowing" than any other in the country. If the statement is correct it can be substantiated by official records, and the signature of the proper officer of the Government. In that case, it will appear that Mr. Wells is—precisely what the whole country now thinks he is not—so gross and careless a bungler as to incorporate statements wildly inaccurate in his official reports. If, on the contrary, the statement cannot be officially substantiated, then the report of Mr. Wells will continue to command general confidence, and the Chicago papers will be called upon to tell an admiring public who it was that inverted a table to hide the nakedness of the Garden City. Let the statement be substantiated, or frankly own that it is a mere advertising dodge.—St. Louis Democrat.

It is evident that the St. Louis Democrat has not yet received an official copy of Commissioner Wells' report. We have one which bears the Congressional imprint, and which exhibits, on pages 19 and 37, the sales of the principal cities of the Union, from which it appears that those of Chicago, during the fiscal year 1867, were one hundred and nineteen millions greater than those of St. Louis. There is no official copy of Mr. Wells' report except that which was sent to the House of Representatives by the Secretary of the Treasury. If the Democrat has any different copy from this, it possesses no official character whatever, and is no more entitled to be quoted as authority than a patent medicine almanac.

The Director of the Bureau of Statistics has issued a summary statement of the length and cost of railroads in the several States at the close of 1867. The aggregate of miles completed is 38,606, an increase of 1,709 miles over 1866, and the cost of roads and equipments $1,654,059,799, an increase of $61,586,714 over 1866. The principal Western States are thus represented in the exhibit:

	Miles.	Cost.
Ohio	3,377	$144,540,960
Indiana	2,306	89,509,774
Illinois	3,224	149,460,687
Michigan	1,064	45,04[illegible]
Wisconsin	1,036	46,[illegible]
Minnesota	4[illegible]	11,[illegible]
Iowa	1,209	49,[illegible]

Maudit Argent (Accursed Money).

A DIALOGUE ON THE NATURE AND USES OF MONEY AND PAPER CURRENCY.

Translated from the French of Frederick Bastiat.

[CONCLUDED.]

"One thing strikes me in your argument. According to your own statements, if there is not gain neither is there loss in multiplying the instrument of exchange, as the example of your gamblers shows, who escaped by a very benignant deception. Why then reject the philosopher's stone, which would teach us to change pebbles to gold and, meanwhile, paper money? Are you so carried away with your logic that you will refuse an experiment without any risks? If you are in error, you deprive the nation of an immense benefit. If the error is mine, it is, as you yourself concede, merely a deceptive hope for the people. The measure, excellent in their eyes, in your opinion is indifferent. Let them try it, since the ill that may happen is not the realization of an evil, but the non-realization of a good!"

"First of all, a deceived hope is a great evil for a nation. It is a different matter if a government announces the abatement of various taxes through faith in a resource which should, without fail, disappear. Nevertheless your remarks would have force, if, after the emission of paper money and its depreciation, the equilibrium of values should take place simultaneously in everything and at all points of the territory. The measure would result, as in our gambling saloon, in a universal mystification, when the best thing to be done would be to laugh at each other. But matters do not go in this course. The experiment has already been tried, and every time that despots have altered their money * * *"

"Who proposes to make an alteration in the money?"

"Eh, mon Dieu! Forcing the people to take in payment paper rags, which have been officially christened francs, or compel them to receive, as weighing five grammes a piece of money which does not weigh but two and a half, but which has also been officially called a franc, is one and the same thing, if the former be not worse; and all the arguments that can be made in favor of the assignats have been made in favor of counterfeit money. Certainly, in taking the point of view where you are assumed a short time since, and which you still appear to choose, when it is supposed that to multiply the instrument of exchanges is to multiply the exchanges themselves, as well as the things exchanged, one might in good faith imagine that the simplest means would be to double the dollars, and, by legislative enactment, to give to halves the denomination and value of wholes. Well, in one case, as in the other, the depreciation is certain. I think I explained the cause. It remains for me to demonstrate that this depreciation—for the paper may descend to zero—successively creates dupes, among whom the poor, the ignorant workingmen and peasants, hold the first rank. We are agreed on this point, that wealth is the sum total of those useful things which are produced by labor, or better still, the result of the efforts we make to satisfy our tastes and our desires. These useful products are exchanged, the one for the other, according to the convenience of those to whom they belong. These transactions have two forms; the one is called barter, where one renders a service for an immediate equivalent service. In this form the number of transactions is exceedingly limited. In order that they might increase, and be performed at long distances of space and periods of time, between unknown individuals and in infinite details, the intervention of an intermediate agent became necessary; this is money. Money affords the means of exchange, which is only complex barter. Exchange is composed of two trades, two factors, the sale and the purchase—the combination of which, is necessary to constitute an exchange. You sell a service for a dollar, and then with that dollar you buy a service; it is then only that your effort results in complete satisfaction. Evidently you do not labor to satisfy the needs of others only that others may labor to satisfy your own. As long as you have simply the dollar which was given you for your labor, you are merely in a position to demand the labor of some other persons. And when you have done this, the economical evolution will have become accomplished as far as you are concerned, because then only you will have obtained, by a real satisfaction, the true reward of your trouble.

"And here there are two remarks to make: First, it is a circumstance of very little importance whether there is much or little coin in the world. If there is much, there is need of much; if but little, there will be need of little for transactions; and this is all there is to be said about it. The second observation is that inasmuch as money reappears at every exchange, it has come to be considered the sign and measure of the things exchanged."

"Do you again deny that money is the sign of the useful things of which you spoke?"

"A gold coin is no more the sign of a sack of wheat than a sack of wheat is the sign of a gold coin."

"What harm is there in considering money the sign of wealth?"

"There is this inconvenience, that one believes that the increase of the sign is all that is necessary to augment the things signified, and the result is that one falls into all those false measures which you adopted when I made you absolute ruler. The error is pursued still farther. Just as the sign of wealth is seen in coin, the symbol of coin is discovered in paper, and the conclusion is that there is a very easy and simple means of obtaining the advantages of fortune for the entire world."

"But you certainly will not go as far as to maintain that money is not the measure of values?"

"Most certainly I do, for just there is the illusion. It has become a custom to compare all values with the value of money. We say, this is worth five, ten, twenty francs, just as we say this weighs five, ten, twenty grammes, this measures five, ten, twenty yards, etc., and from this the conclusion has been drawn that money is the measure of values."

"Zounds! it appears very much as if it were."

"Yes, appears, and it is that of which I complain; but it is not so in reality. A measure of length, of capacity, of weight, is a quantity agreed upon and unchangeable. It is not so with the value of money. Its value varies as well as that of grain, wine, cloth and labor, and for the same reasons. Gold is brought to our doors absolutely in the same way as iron, by the aid of labor, money, the advances of capitalists, the assistance of sailors and merchants. Its price is more or less according as it costs more or less to produce it, according to the frictions of demand and supply. But notice a strange fact, and one which is the cause of many illusions. When the value of money varies, language attributes the variation to the products for which it has been exchanged. For example, I will suppose that all the circumstances which might affect gold remain without variation, and that there has been a bad harvest. The price of grain will increase; we say, the hectolitre of wheat, which was worth 20 francs, is now worth 30 francs, and we should be right, for it is indeed the value of the wheat which has suffered variation, and in this case language is in accord with the facts. But make the opposite supposition; suppose that the circumstances which might affect wheat remain unaltered, and that half of all the gold in the world should disappear; this time it is the value of gold which has increased. It would seem as if we should say: this Napoleon, which was worth 20 francs, is now worth 40. Do you know how we express ourselves in such a case? As if it was the other term of the comparison which had diminished, and we say: wheat which was worth 20 francs, is now worth only 10 francs."

"But the result is exactly the same."

"Without doubt; but imagine all the perturbations, all the deceptions, which might occur in exchange when the value of the medium varies, without any notice being given of a change in the denomination. Altered pieces are issued, or bank notes which bear the name of twenty francs, and will preserve it notwithstanding all ulterior depreciations. If the value is diminished a quarter or a third, they will be none the less twenty-franc notes. Shrewd people will not sell their products except for a larger number of these bills. In other words, they will ask forty francs for that which they formerly sold for twenty. But the inexperienced will at first be taken in the trap. Many years will elapse before this change has taken place with all values. Under the influence of ignorance and of habit the price of a day's labor on the field will for a long time remain at one franc, while the price of all objects of ordinary consumption is much increased. Frightful misery will ensue, while people are unconscious of the cause. Finally, I beg of you to direct your entire attention to this essential point. When this fictitious money, whatever form it may assume, is once in circulation, depreciation will naturally result and a general increase in prices will become manifest. But this rise is not instantaneous and equal for everything. The sharpers and speculators will get through the crisis, perhaps, without difficulty, for it is their business to watch the fluctuations in prices, to recognize their cause, and even speculate upon it. But small dealers, farmers and laborers will feel the shock. The wealthy are not less rich, but the poor are poorer. Experiments of this nature have for a result to increase the distance which separates opulence from misery, to paralyze the social tendencies which continually conspire to bring men to the same level, and centuries will elapse before the suffering classes will regain their lost ground in their progress towards equality of conditions."

"Good-by, sir; I will meditate upon the dissertation to which you have so kindly given your time."

"Are you already done with your discussion? I have not yet spoken to you of the hatred of capital, or of the gratuity of credit; deplorable errors, which derive their aliment from the same source."

"What! this fearful uprising of the workingmen against the capitalist, does that also result from confounding money with wealth?"

"It is the result of various causes. Unfortunately certain capitalists have got possession of certain monopolies and privileges which might suffice to explain this sentiment. But when the demagogical theorists wished to justify and systematize this principle and give it the appearance of a reasonable opinion, and use it against the very nature of capital, they had recourse to this false system of political economy, at the basis of which the same confusion is always found. They have said to the people: 'Take a dollar, put it under a glass; leave it there for a year; then examine it and you will find that it has neither produced ten sous, five sous, nor any fraction of a sou. Money, then, does not produce interest.' Then, substituting for the word money the word capital, they have made the modification subject to their ergo: 'Capital, then, does not produce interest.' From this have resulted the series of consequences: 'He that lends capital should receive nothing for its use; hence he that lends you capital, if he takes anything from it, robs you; accordingly all capitalists are thieves; hence, wealth, inasmuch as it should be gratuitously at the service of those who borrow, belongs in reality to those to whom it should not belong; hence, everything is for everybody; hence, * * *'"

"This is very grave, the more so, I admit, in that the syllogism is admirable. I wish I were able to understand this question. But, alas! I am not the master of my own attention. There remains in my mind a confused murmur of coin, money, services, capital, interest. So much so that I no longer know myself. But from your conversation I gather this: That these questions are of the greatest importance; for peace or war, order or anarchy, the union or the antagonism of citizens depend upon the solution."

THE SLAUGHTER-HOUSES OF PARIS.

Operations at One of the Municipal Abattoirs.

PARIS, France, Jan. 25.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

The principal abattoirs of Paris are located in the northeastern part of the city, just inside of the city walls. The whole space enclosed contains sixty-seven acres, paved with block stone, enclosed in front with an elegant iron railing six hundred feet long, fifteen feet high, and having eleven gates. This enclosure is designed for sixty-four buildings, thirty-two of which are completed and now in use. The buildings are arranged in sections, each forty feet wide, one hundred and fifty feet long, and thirty feet high, built of cut stone, covered with tile, the roof projecting six feet. A space of forty feet between each building, with gates at the end, is used for slaughtering and yarding the cattle. All of these buildings and courts have stone floors, and sewers, and water hydrants to carry off all blood and filth after slaughtering.

Sixteen of these buildings are used for stalls, where are kept the cattle, sheep and calves awaiting their doom; the other sixteen are divided into apartments, where the meat is arranged with great care and neatness, the slaughtering being done in the open court adjoining and between the buildings.

The French seek to make an inviting appearance not only in their persons, but in their wares and merchandise; they carry this art to the slaughter-houses. Every ox, calf and sheep is blowed up before skinning with a large hand-bellows, making the animal resemble a dead dog three days old in August. This process fills the tissues with air, which is retained after the hide is taken off, giving the meat an enlarged and well-tallowed appearance, as it is exhibited in the shops. This "blowing-up" process is quite interesting. The animal, after its throat is cut, is turned upon its back; the head, and legs at the knee-joints, are taken off, then the skin is pierced at intervals along the body, where the skin will be cut in skinning; into these openings a half-inch iron rod, headed at the end, is inserted skilfully and rapidly between the flesh and skin, from two to four feet, in different directions. After being thus perforated, the pipe of the bellows is put into these openings; the forced air rushes through the channels made by the rod; the bellows, worked by a stout, active man, the inflation commences, and in ten minutes the animal is as round as a log and full as a bladder.

The slaughtering is done, and the floors cleaned by two o'clock p. m. All parts of the animal have their value. The legs of sheep, lean and meatless, as they are known to be, are cleaned and bundled up like fagots; the tail of the ox, which is skinned with great adroitness, with a graceful curve, ornaments the quarter as it hangs in the stall, and enriches the soup at the café.

The value of the offal is such here that the live weight of cattle is more by the pound than the meat after it is dressed, by one to two cents per pound. Oxen and steers bring fourteen cents per pound live weight; the meat in the quarter, twelve to thirteen cents. Cattle are well fatted, and weigh from fourteen to eighteen hundred pounds, live weight. The market is largely supplied with Italian cattle. Calves in this market are large and fat, from eight to twelve weeks old. Age adds value to the skin. French calf skins have a wide reputation for their softness and durability, and the demand cannot be supplied.

The city of Paris has a population of nearly two millions, and consumes weekly some 6,000 cattle, 8,000 calves and 12,000 sheep. The city owns the slaughter-houses. Two policemen stand at every gate, and the establishments are superintended by a resident inspector. Buildings are furnished to cattle dealers, for which they pay the city forty-two francs per head for all cattle killed, sheep and calves not included. The meat is taken to the shops during the night, before four o'clock a. m., and the butchers are not allowed to appear in the streets of Paris in the clothes they wear at the slaughter-houses.

OBSERVER.

An Opportunity for Boston.

Boston Correspondence of the New York Times.

There is some prospect of the steamships of the American line—the Ontario and the Erie—now tied up at East Boston, of having something to do, in the event of our merchants putting their hands in their pockets and planking down about a round million of dollars, for two objects, viz.: to release the grip upon the steamships above named, and to increase the capital stock of the Northern Transportation Company from $500,000 to $1,000,000. When this shall have been done, then Boston will realize the hope of its dreams, including the use of her "facilities" for doing a great export trade and increasing the facilities of transportation between the West and tidewater at this point. The Northern Transportation Company desire to place in commission ten additional steamers, (which will make twenty-five in all,) and establishing two daily lines upon the great lakes—one through the entire chain of navigation between Ogdensburg and Chicago and Milwaukee, and the other for the Lake Erie ports. The present facilities of the company afford only a tri-weekly line for each lake; the interests of commerce demand for each a daily line. The officers of the Northern Transportation Company want our merchants to subscribe $500,000 to the stock of the company. The subject is one of great importance to this city, and the amount must be pledged in two weeks' time, or else the agents of the company will go to New York and make the same proposition. A man with only half an eye and a small amount of brains must see at a glance that if our merchants come up to the scratch an important point will be gained on the great commercial chess-board. Windy declamation in the Board of Trade will not effect such a result. We have had too much paper enterprise when great schemes promising great results have "hung by the gills" for the want of substantial action, only to slip away into the hands of our neighbors. A committee is now soliciting subscriptions to the Northern Transportation Company, but with not very flattering success, I am sorry to learn. One of the heaviest firms in the hat and cap trade offer to subscribe $5,000 on the stock. Those most interested in this matter act as if an elephant had stepped on their pocket-book, or feel as if the words of the sixth verse of Nahum, chapter 2, were about to pass into realization, closing the present Gentile dispensation to be followed by an era when there will be no use for greenbacks or steamships. When Dickens first visited Boston he said that every thoroughfare in the city looked exactly like a scene in a pantomime. Many of our merchants now appreciate the force of that observation, but if they would restore Boston to its original commercial importance, they must lose their shirts, as it were, as their fathers did. Should the attempt now being made to obtain subsidy or mail contract from the government in aid of the American Steamship Company succeed, it is quite likely that new life will be given to our steamship enterprises.

Memphis Editors Imprisoned for Contempt of Court.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 4.—The Avalanche contempt case was concluded to-day, McGlowny and W. H. Rice, two of the editors, were sentenced by Judge Hunter, of the Criminal Court, to pay fines amounting to $250 each, and be imprisoned in the county jail seventy days, and thereafter until they answer the interrogatories they refused to answer. Sufficient committing bonds are to be sent to the proceedings of the court [illegible]. The Avalanche this morning is more abusive of the Judge, if possible, than heretofore.

ROME.

From Florence to St. Peter's.

Christmas Services in the Great Cathedral.

The Papacy and Its Power.

View of Some of the Ruins of Ancient Rome.

Editorial Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

ROME, Italy, Dec. 28, 1867.

The readers of THE TRIBUNE must excuse us for not venturing a description of the emotions which it is quite certain every classical student feels while crossing the Campagna, with the dome of St. Peter's and the Appenines, the ruins of the aqueduct by which Rome was once supplied with water, Tusculum, the birth-place of Cato, and the favorite residence of Cicero, and many other towns nestling upon the sides of the mountains, all in sight. The thing is simply impossible. Wherever one turns objects of ancient story or of song meet the eye. At length the walls are passed, and here we are in Rome, for so many ages the proud mistress of the art, the literature and the power of the world.

The ride from Florence to Rome, up the valley of the Arno and its tributaries and down those of the Tiber, and that classic stream itself, might well occupy a whole letter, were we to indulge in the historical associations connected with the splendid scenery by which we were constantly surrounded. Passing all this by, let us at once repair to St. Peter's, as the day is fine and the Pope is to review his troops in front of his palace.

People meet strangely in Europe. Within a five minutes, there were greeting each other, on the steps of St. Peter's, Eli B. Williams and family, Henry Farnum and family, and the little party of the writer, all from Chicago; General Parsons and daughter, of St. Louis; R. N. Rice, of Detroit; and soon the tall form of Rev. Dr. Patterson, just arrived from the Holy Land, with the inevitable Murray in his hand, was seen approaching. Other Americans joined us, and it need hardly be said that mutual greetings and kind inquiries were the order of the hour. The Pope reviewed the troops from the window of his palace, and waved his hand over them while bestowing his blessing; and unless His Holiness made an exception of the spectators, we heretical Protestants had a share in its beneficial effects. The troops did not appear, to us, to be especially formidable, and so far as could be observed they did not seem particularly benefited by it. It may be owing to our sturdy republican ideas, but the Papal blessing had no appreciable influence upon us in any way whatever.

We spent the remainder of the afternoon in examining St. Peter's, and gave it all the time we could while at Rome, and can only express our wonder at its vast extent, the richness and surpassing beauty of its ornamentation, and our amazement that so vast an amount of money should have been spent on such a structure. Better a thousand-fold had it been used to elevate and instruct the Italian people. But it was not built simply by them. For many years all Catholic Europe was severely taxed to carry on the work, and it even served a most important purpose in the history of religious freedom, for the student need not be told that "Peter's pence," or the indulgences preached in Germany by Tetzel, were one of the immediate causes that produced the Reformation. Luther and his brave old compeers could not stand that. While gazing upon the magnificence of St. Peter's dome, we could not help reflecting what untold sins and crimes had been committed that this building, confessedly the greatest and the richest in the world, might excite the wonder and the admiration of all future ages. We were early there on Christmas, and saw all the services; but out of respect for our Roman Catholic readers, we won't mention many of the impressions they made upon us. The Pope was carried into the church in a chair fixed to two long bearers, upon the shoulders of a dozen men or more. Rows of soldiers on either side kept a wide space clear for the procession, and when it arrived at the proper place he was let down and placed upon his throne. Great numbers of genuflections were performed by the priests, bishops and cardinals, some kissing his ring, others his hand, and others still his toes. Whether the higher or the lower clergy performed this latter service (we omit an adjective), we are unable to state. Then followed the chanting of High Mass—a thing His Holiness performed very well indeed for a man of his years—the whole interspersed by sundry marchings and countermarchings between the throne and the high altar, and finally the wafer was elevated by the Pope, and slowly turned around that all might see it—then other marchings—then the same things were repeated with the wine—and finally the service closed, and the Pope was carried out in the same manner as he was brought in, blessing the people as he passed along. Of course we paid respectful attention to all this, and no one disturbed our musings. Though standing directly in front, and very near the high altar, no one seemed to be at all moved by the services. The same is true of all the religious services in Rome, so far as we have observed. The Pope, the cardinals and the whole hierarchy pass, and reporters, and crowds of [illegible] were present, all gazing at the pageant, and, so far as we could judge, not one in a hundred paying the slightest attention to the service. Now, it may be that others can see worship in all this. Very intelligent and cultivated people, for whom we have the highest respect, certainly do. To our plain sense it seemed more like mere worship of the Pope than adoration of the Blessed Savior of all who truly believe on him. The soldiers, with their military dress and burnished weapons, and the Pope and his Cardinals, in their shining garments, the high altar, with its gold and splendid ornaments, contrasted strongly with the simplicity of "Him who had not where to lay his head" and his humble disciples. We were told the people of Rome would not be there, and so far as we could judge this was true. Had the Protestant strangers and the soldiers been absent the whole thing would have been a miserable failure.

From all the information we can gain here, the temporal power of the Pope is virtually at an end. Were it not for the French it would not be worth a month's purchase. The business and intelligent classes—those who, aside from the contributions from other Catholic countries, make Rome what it is—are tired of the endless feast days, when all the shops must be shut, and realize most keenly that the ruling power is a blight and an incubus, and always must be, upon the prosperity and real progress of the city. Take away the beggars, the soldiers and the priests, and Rome would be deprived of a large proportion of its population. But as an American and a Protestant we may let Rome and Italy have precisely what government they please, without any interference from the outside world. When the nations fully adopt that doctrine in their dealings with each other, the world will be free from much more than half the ills that afflict it. Nine-tenths of all the standing armies in Christendom might be disbanded, and the cost of maintaining them might be devoted to the intellectual and social elevation of the people. But enough of this.

Rome is a city of churches. Only a few can even be named. St. Paul's, a long way outside of the city, really impressed us as more beautiful than St. Peter's. The four rows of magnificent granite columns, and all the ornamentation, are of the most superb finish and wonderful beauty. Much of the work has been done under Pius IX, and it certainly reflects the highest praise upon his perseverance and taste; but we cannot say as much for his judgment, for why should he spend so much to finish and ornament a church where there are comparatively so few people to attend worship? The Church of Santa Maria Maggiore is a splendid building, where the Borghese family have spent millions to ornament their tombs. The Church of St. John in the Lateran might fill columns of description, were its history and ornaments, tombs, &c., to be described. It was for many ages the best church in Rome. As a relic of antiquity the Pantheon most impressed us. Of course the Popes have changed it into a church, but it was built as a heathen temple twenty-seven years before the Christian era, and is the only entirely preserved ancient structure in Rome. It is an immense round building, the light being admitted by a circular aperture in the centre of the roof. In front are sixteen huge granite columns of the Corinthian order of architecture. It gives one a most impressive idea of the taste and power of the old Romans. Some one told us there was a church in Rome for every day in the year. Certain it is, there are vastly more than the population can use, and centuries hence, if the time ever comes, in Rome as in Protestant countries, when Christian worship consists in a personal address from the pastor to the hearts and consciences of his people, and in prayers and singing in which all can join, these vast structures will be practically worthless. As the ruins of the amphitheatre and the temples of Jupiter serve to illustrate the religion and the power of the old Romans, so these magnificent cathedrals and churches will remain to posterity a memorial of the Roman Catholic Church, and show what wonders of taste and beauty and extravagance ecclesiastical power, when concentrated in a few hands and embracing the civilized world, could accomplish. All this has in some form been wrung from the laboring people; for granting that the rich and the great built and ornamented them, that wealth after all came from the toiling millions. Leaving the modern city, let us notice in a few paragraphs some of the relics of

ANCIENT ROME.

Let us first visit the Capitoline Hill. Here is the museum, where we find a large collection of ancient busts and many of the most distinguished in later times in literature and the arts. At the right and left of the entrance stand gigantic statues of Julius Cæsar and of Augustus. We mused long in their presence. In the middle of the Plaza is an equestrian bronze statue of Marcus Aurelius, who reigned in 161 of our era, the only specimen of the kind that has come down to us from the age in which he lived. Here is the Tarpeian Rock, from which ancient criminals were thrown. Descending on the right we pass the site of the Roman Forum. During the days of the republic it constituted the centre of the social and political life of the city, and the Emperors founded in and around it several magnificent temples. Eight granite columns of the Temple of Saturn, and three of the Temple of Vespasian, are still standing. Farther on are the ruins of the Temple of Concordia, founded nearly four hundred years before Christ. Passing by the Via Sacra, on which Horace loved so much to walk, the Basilica of Julia is on the right, and the ruins of the magnificent Temple of Venus on the left. We must leave many objects of great historical interest unmentioned. On the right we pass the Palatine Hill, where the Cæsars built the largest, and, probably, when perfect, the most elaborate, palaces ever constructed by men. Louis Napoleon now owns the property, and has made sufficient excavations to render the hill a perfect labyrinth of wonders. Spanning the Via Sacra is the Arch of Titus, erected by his successor to commemorate his destruction of Jerusalem. It is ornamented with bas-reliefs of the golden candlesticks, and other emblems, representing objects taken from the city, and incidents connected with the Jews and his triumph over them. And here we are in presence of the Colosseum, of which nearly one entire side is still standing. We omit measurements, but some idea of its vastness may be formed when we say that it would accommodate eighty-seven thousand spectators, yet it was so constructed, in the form of an ellipse, with seats one above another, that all could see every movement of the wild beasts and the gladiators in the arena, and the vast multitude could go in and out with less crowding and inconvenience than the audience can leave a modern theatre. For several ages it formed the quarry from which brick and stone were taken to build houses and palaces in Rome, and yet enough is left to show perfectly how it was arranged, and give a correct idea of its vast and beautiful proportions. The impression produced upon the spectator when rambling through, and afterwards from some favorable standpoint viewing this wonderful structure, is really overwhelming. It was built by Vespasian and his son Titus, and dedicated by the latter in the year 80, by gladiatorial shows and games for nearly a hundred days. The Arch of Constantine is a conspicuous object to the right as we approach the Colosseum by the Via Sacra. The most ancient work in Rome is the Cloaca Maxima, an immense sewer, built only a hundred and fifty years after the foundation of the city by Tarquinius Priscus, to drain the marshy ground between the Palatine and Capitoline Hills. Its solid masonry—showing that the Romans at that early day understood the principles of the arch perfectly—has withstood the attacks of time for twenty-five centuries, and it still performs the requisites for which it was constructed. Near by is the Temple of Vesta and the Temple of Fortuna, and not far away the house of Rienzi, the last of Tribunes. A ride for eight miles on the Appian Way, on each side of which are innumerable tombs of the rich and the noble of ancient Rome, with a visit to the Catacombs, formed one of the most interesting events of our visit.

Sadly we left the Eternal City, mourning that circumstances absolutely cut short our stay. Better, to be sure, to be here a week or two, than not at all, but better still would it be to remain here six months or a year, and con over the speeches of Cicero, the poems of Horace and Virgil, and other classic literature, on the very ground on which they were written, and amid the scenes that inspired them. But there are other causes of sadness besides the reflection that our visit must be so short. The people are degenerate sons of the old Romans—the men who conquered the world. Intellectual and moral vitality seem almost to have died out of them. They remind us of that kind of refuse humanity which one often sees, wearing the name of a once rich and powerful ancestry. But there is hope even for Italy. If this rich and beautiful peninsula can become united under a single government, and some powerful and Christian leaders can be raised up to guide and educate the people for a few generations, the Italians may yet rival the glory of their ancestors. From various sources we learn that real progress is making in civil and religious freedom, and from what we have known of Italy in the past, we think we have, even in our short visit, been able to see substantial evidence of that progress. The memories of what Rome was in the past, and what it is certain Italy might soon attain to in the future, if her intellect and energies were properly directed, make us hope that the information we have derived as to the progress now making here may prove to be correct.

After closing my last letter from Florence, we had better opportunities to become acquainted with our countryman, Mr. Powers, the distinguished sculptor. Though a resident of Italy for thirty years, he is as thoroughly an American as ever, and most warmly sympathized with his country in her efforts to put down the slaveholders' accursed rebellion. A closer inspection of his works forces us to class them among the very best productions of ancient or modern genius that it has been our good fortune to see. This country has the honorable distinction he has conferred upon her. We have also seen personally, and, from outside tourists, learned much of the position occupied by our distinguished Minister at the court of Victor Emanuel. One of the best linguists, and, in all respects, one of the most scholarly men now living, and, withal, a plain and yet courtly gentleman, he most ably represents our government and her free republican institutions. It would be a real misfortune, if, by any political accident, as in the case of Motley, or party change, our country should lose the services of so able a representative. We must away to Naples, if possible, before the fires of Vesuvius, now said to be active, burn out for the season. B.

Gems of Democratic Literature.

The taste of a people is indicated pretty clearly by the style of their favorite writers. Mr. Brick Pomeroy, we believe, is by all odds the most popular of Democratic editors, and the party ought, therefore, to have a natural fondness for profanity and billingsgate. Here are specimens of some of his latest sayings:

"Grant wants a large army, first—to enforce his Congressional dictatorship over ten States and several millions of people; second—to establish and enforce his prospective dictatorship over all the States, and all the people North and South. Does any sane man believe that U. S. Grant would be in favor of the army being reduced [illegible] that the army as a means to further his Presidential aspirations?"

Here is a delicate allusion to Abraham Lincoln:

"We ask you, in all candor, are not such creatures of Lincoln, the tyrant; this was the traitor; Butler, the assassin, woman insulter and thief; a [illegible] and of their ilk [illegible]. Will it not be a day of joy for earth's children when the last of the monsters of his kind is dead? [illegible]"

"Little Phil" is spoken of as "the infamous Sheridan, who had been the most infamous of all the national tools." Hancock, we need hardly say, is commended as a gentleman. Grant is "the national hostler." Butler is "cock-eyed thief." Congress is "the Rump Hell at Washington," and its members are "Hell-deserving bloodhounds of the infamous Rump." The passages which makes of the Pomeroy stamp leave to offer for the troubles of the country is repudiation and civil war:

"It is too late. You called us traitors not long ago when we talked of equal taxation—[illegible] you the wrong to the broad sunlight of heaven that you might see them. You mocked us and scoffed at us, but now you have talked lar into [illegible]. Now we demand repudiation of the entire concern, and [illegible] we [illegible] classes, and we will never again. But mark the same power that has brought you to taxation and with another power we will not [illegible]. You have ruined the country; we will at the people's voice we [illegible] and repudiate this [illegible]. The people are ready to govern this country. The people are ready to repudiate. [illegible]. And Saks and [illegible] as long as we can, Pariahs, Puritans, and Pharisees, it will come. The people will be heard—they will be free!"

The infamy of the preceding extract is only equalled by the one which follows:

"It seems to us that there can be but one course left for the President, and that is to assert his rights under the constitution—in this as every other President has enjoyed—and so maintain them. He is Commander-in-Chief of the Army, and as such has control of the same, while at the first evidence of the intention to treat mutiny the supremacy of justice and liberty in America, the highways and by-ways would swarm with brave men and true, who would fight, not for Andrew Johnson, but for the Union, the laws, the white man, and liberty, and then fight would sweep the national debt and bring peace and harmony to the country. This is no idle talk. Hundreds of thousands of men stand ready to act so, or any one, in a fight for the maintenance of rights which we inherited from our ancestors, and which we owe to posterity. Our good and conservative people are not always to quietly chafe under the yoke of tyranny."

Terrible Boiler Explosion at Dubuque.

From the Dubuque Times, Feb. 4.

Sunday afternoon many of our citizens were startled by the announcement that the boiler in the brewery of Tschirgi & Schwind, on Julien avenue, near West Dubuque, and commonly known as the Western Brewery, had collapsed, killing one man, the engineer, outright, mortally wounding another, and scalding three others in a terrible manner.

THE EXPLOSION.

The explosion or collapse occurred about two o'clock Sunday afternoon, and was attended with the most terrific results. The force was such that the boiler was thrown endwise through the doorway, and with the engine attached struck the ground at a distance of forty feet from the building, lodging against a fence. The engineer, Mr. John Gropp, was killed outright, all of his clothing being blown nearly off while his right temple was struck by a piece of iron, producing a large and sickening wound. Besides him there were present in the engine room at the time of the explosion Mr. Matthew Tschirgi, one of the proprietors, and three workmen named Dominick Schmidt, Adam Burcker and Frank Ferner, five in all. The latter was scalded by the hot steam in a frightful manner, and died about half past five o'clock Sunday evening. Mr. Tschirgi is severely injured about the face, but yesterday forenoon he appeared to be more comfortable, and with proper care will recover. Mr. Adam Burcker is badly scalded about the face, but his condition is not considered critical. With Dominick Schmidt the case is different. He is frightfully scalded on the face, neck, and sides, and has inhaled the hot steam. But faint hopes are entertained of his recovery, and he may be dead before these lines meet the eyes of our readers.

How to Redeem the 5-20 Bonds.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

I am a constant reader of your paper, and have noticed, with much interest, your articles on our national debt and how to redeem it, especially the article in last Saturday's edition. Is there no other way to redeem our 5-20 bonds than by issuing two thousand millions more greenbacks for that purpose? I think there is. If Congress would pass a bill ordering the Secretary of the Treasury to take the surplus funds in his hands and convert about fifty millions of gold into greenbacks, for the whole amount of currency in the Treasury, that could be spared would then be about one hundred and seventy millions. With this redeem the same amount of 5-20 bonds and continue so to do every year until they are all redeemed—without issuing two thousand millions of greenbacks. When this is done, all the squabble about our national currency would cease to exist, and general satisfaction would reign supreme. I can see no reason why two hundred millions in gold and currency should be idle in the vaults of the Treasury, when, by using it in the above manner, the country would be saved about twelve millions of interest. H. EMMER.

Terrible Murder and Suicide on Board a Whale Ship.

From the Honolulu (S. I.) Gazette, Nov. 18.

A horrible tragedy was enacted on Monday night, on board the American whaling bark Eagle, Captain McKenzie, now lying at anchor in our harbor. The vessel came in from sea on Saturday last. A Portuguese boy named Manuel Dall, about fourteen years of age, who was sleeping on the main hatch, was killed by the cutting of his throat, by a negro seaman named J. M. Daley, who, after committing the deed, went into the forehold and cut his own throat. The bodies, as they lay side by side, covered with a sail, in the waist of the ship, the next morning, bloody, ghastly and mangled, awaiting only the darkness of the grave to cover from sight a deed of crime and horror, was a terrible comment on the violence of unusual and devilish passion.

From the testimony of those on board, as elicited by the Marshal, Mr. Parke, we learn that about 2 o'clock a. m., the boatsteerer, Mr. Lener, who was sleeping near the booby hatch, was awakened by a cry from Dall. Running to the main hatch he found Dall with his throat cut, just under the right ear. The hatch was covered with a sail, spread overhead like a tent, to protect the boat laid out to dry. The cook, Jim Johnson, was sleeping beside the boy, and was awakened by his cry, and, thinking he would also be come a victim, scrambled away from the scene. Dall cried out to Mr. Lener, "Daley has cut my throat, and I am going to die." He was taken aft by the boatsteerer, and lived about twenty minutes. Meantime Mr. Fisher, the mate, was aroused from his cabin and messengers despatched ashore for Captain McKenzie and medical men. An attempt to staunch the bleeding was of course unavailing, the jugular vein having been cut, although the windpipe was unhurt. He died before the physicians, Drs. Buffum and Kennedy, from the shore, and Dr. Kennedy, from the Lackawanna, arrived. Dall said also, "Daley came to me, and I told him to go away." He returned immediately and cut me." After the death of the boy, search was made for Daley. He was found in the forehold, apparently dead. Being brought to the deck he was discovered to be alive, and lived until about six o'clock. His throat was horribly mangled. In killing the boy the razor had struck the jaw-bone and become blunted, so that it would not cut. He first tried under the ear, giving himself a ragged wound; then another more in front, and a third under the chin, which was effectual. He was able to speak, and answered some questions, but when asked why he killed Dall, made no reply. Daley had made his bed on the try-works, had a friend or two from other ships visit him in the evening, and gave no reason for any one to think he would commit such a bloody murder. We are inclined to think it was a sudden insanity which took possession of his mind. In looking into the past, we find that Daley had a monomania about the boy. Last April, while the ship lay at anchor at Kawaihae, he threatened Dall, and struck him with a knife, cutting open his shirt, then ran forward and jumped overboard. He was rescued, and as the affair was never fully explained, Daley was supposed to be insane, and was kept in irons some two or three weeks. No insanity showing itself, he was released when the vessel got out to sea.

During the voyage, he attended to his duties and showed no particular aberration of mind. He was ironed in August for improper conduct, but on assurance that no more trouble should arise, was sent to duty again. He has threatened Dall several times, but not in such a way as to alarm those who heard him, or to cause a report of such threats to be made to Captain McKenzie, nor did Dall ever make complaint. He also said he meant to commit suicide, and sought to impress his shipmates with that idea, but made no attempt to do it.

THE UNDERGROUND RAILWAY.

Eighty Million Passengers Carried without the Loss of a Single Life.

From the New York Times, Feb. 3.

Some very interesting information relative to the working of the London Underground Railway has recently been published in the English papers, and the main facts thus brought out are well worth consideration at the present time. As many of our readers are aware, the line in question stretches from the heart of the city proper, close to the Bank of England, to a point in the outskirts of London about five miles distant, where it connects with various suburban lines, and through them, with several of the main trunk lines out of London. Between the two termini are seven stations, at which all trains stop. There are also in course of construction numerous other metropolitan railroads, partially or entirely underground, and all tending to complete the system recommended not long ago by a committee of the House of Lords. None of these will compete injuriously with the existing line, and many will act as feeders. But what we wish to point out at present is the absolute demonstration by the facts before us, that underground railways can be made in the most densely built part of cities, managed at a profit, and worked to the common benefit and satisfaction of the public.

The first great fact is, that during the five years of its existence eighty million passengers have travelled on the Underground Railway, at an average speed of sixteen miles an hour, and without the loss of a single life. The second great fact is, that year by year the traffic steadily increases, twenty-three millions of passengers having been carried in 1867 against twenty-one millions in 1866. This proves conclusively that, after five years' experience, Londoners have cast aside all relics of the prejudices which for a long time lingered among them against so novel a means of locomotion. A few months ago an unfounded and silly alarm caused a most elaborate scientific analysis of the atmosphere of the tunnel to be made, and it was proven beyond doubt that, not even in the most crowded portions, was the air so vitiated as injuriously to affect the health of the most regular travellers. To make the thing complete, it was found to be far purer than that in the court-room of the Coroner, who had raised the alarm, while inquiring into a death from natural causes that had occurred on the line. The total number of trains per week is about 3,000, running during the greater part of the day about every five minutes, and the experience of last Whit-Monday—the great London popular holiday—shows that nearly 120,000 persons can be conveyed in one day without difficulty. Delays of any kind are very rare, and crowding is unknown, the carriages being ample, and never taking on more passengers than all the seats are taken, every train, a single policeman at each station effectually guards against it.

The fares are low, ranging from a little more than a penny a mile first class, to half that for third class; while on certain trains, before 8 o'clock a. m., and after 6 o'clock p. m., the fare is only twopence for the entire distance, both ways, thus enabling the artisans and others to live in the sight of green fields, and yet take work in the heart of London at a daily cost for locomotion less than that of the British workingman's monetary system, the price of "a pint o' beer." Season tickets, at greatly reduced commutation prices, are issued, and arrangements in this respect are also made with the other companies whose lines connect with the Underground.

We have given a few brief but significant facts with regard to the London Underground Railway. We hope our readers will reflect upon them, as they are dragged drearily along, three miles an hour, hanging miserably on straps, in a poisonous atmosphere, after having obtained their privileges at the risk of their lives and the certainty of a wade ankle-deep in mud or snow, or our middle-aged fellow-citizens, with bad colds and thin boots, may ponder on them in the night season, when suavely asked by a driver to get out into the snow-drift to assist in the pleasing process of "jumping" a wrenched car into the track again. We are strongly under the impression that the time of New York business men is at least as valuable as that of those of any city in the world; and we are not inclined to believe that they will endure their present compulsory waste of it much longer, when so simple a remedy is at hand. "What man has done man can do," and we may certainly venture to add, "What London has done New York can do."

ANOTHER SOCIAL REVOLUTION.

Women to Do the Courting!

BY ELIZABETH OAKES SMITH.

From the Herald of Health.

The sexes are fully equal in intellect, in moral sense, and even in physique (admitting that women were designed to be more delicately organized), taking the standpoint from the best models, which is the true criterion, all others being exceptional—therefore there is a propriety in admitting that a woman has a right to choose her husband, just as much as for a man to choose a wife; and the only pretext for denying this is based upon the inferior one of sex only.

In saying this I shall have the whole innumerable army of romance-writers and readers, as well as the imbeciles of both sexes, crying out against me; nevertheless, I stand to the point, and nail my colors to the mast in defence of it—that it is right, proper and delicate for a woman to choose her husband; and the man thus distinguished by her choice will feel himself ennobled and sanctified, and she will reward such a woman with his profound tenderness and reverence.

I am by no means willing to have it understood that I counsel women to go about "popping the question" to men here and there, like an army of grenadiers; far from it. A man rarely "pops the question" till he is pretty well assured in his own mind as to the kind of response he will receive; and in all cases a refused woman prevents a lover from explaining himself where she is bent upon a denial of his suit.

Literature is full of heroines who are practising after the fashion of the Spartan boy, and follow them through innumerable pages of vapid sentiment, where they are living and acting myriads of lies in order to uphold a theory false in fact and false to nature.

The two sexes are one in a scientific point of view, and there is no merit in a woman who lays her heart on the altar of pride merely for the sake of pride. It is no worse for a woman to be rejected than for a man to be so; if men and women were high and true, they would each regard the other in so sacred a light, that these goings forth of the heart would be too sacred ever to be revealed; they would be too solemn for jest, too deeply real for gossip. They would be laid away, shrouded like many a human hope, dead, but beautiful, in the lone chambers of the soul, to be looked upon reverently, just as our memory of the lost. These are the confidences one has of her own heart, whose history is known only to us and the angels.

Let our women be free not only to reject, but to choose, also. Men and women are likely to do this without any great expenditure of language, for the vocabulary of love is more expressive than words.

I have known several women of refinement and intellect, who owned that their husbands were rather sought after by them than otherwise, and these matches were certainly among the happiest I have ever known. Perhaps, if a woman decides a man is the only man for her, she feels bound to make his condition a happy one.

When I was a child, one of my mother's friends was a tall, very reserved, but most elegant woman, who rarely went from home, and was far from entertaining company there, as was the custom in that part of hospitable New England. She belonged to the highest rank in point of wealth and birth, was handsome and highly intellectual, and, yet, with all these advantages, she wrecked more than one life for lack of nerve to go through with what she began in the same spirit.

There were two brothers in the same town in which she lived, very different in character and inferior to herself in rank, but both very estimable men. The elder was plain, plodding, dull and painstaking, but so honest and clear in going over, whom no one could say a word against, nor would go out of the way to praise. His name was William. Now this worthy man had hardly ever appeared in any society till his brother George, who was in the navy, came home on a long furlough.

George had the peculiar dash inseparable from the navy—was manly, generous, brave and accomplished. He might not have been a model man, as dull people accounted his brother, but he was above censure or reproach of any kind, and the lady of whom I speak at first admired and then loved him. She had good reason for believing the sentiment to be mutual; but, as her family was rich, haughty and exclusive, she was well convinced that he would not dare to make any advances, and she resolved, being old enough to have a right to think for herself, to write him in a way not to be misunderstood.

Accordingly she did so; but, unfortunately, she had been misinformed as to the name of her lover, and addressed her letter to William instead of George. Nothing could exceed the surprise and delight of the little man upon receiving this letter. He prepared himself in the most seductive manner to call upon the lady, letter in hand.

She was aghast! Recovering herself as best she could, she faltered out:

"Your name is William, then?"

The poor innocent was not penetrating. He was full of unexpected rapture, and she—she, too proud to explain—caught, as she believed, in the snare of her own folly, forbore to do so. She married him.

George, indignant, and yet more in sorrow than in anger, joined his ship, and never saw her again. He perished at sea.

The lady took up her self-imposed burden with a strong, brave spirit. She made poor William a faithful, dutiful, but certainly rather haughty wife, whom he never ceased to admire and boast about. She kept her secret buried in her own breast till he had gone the way of all the earth, and then, finding her own end approaching, she revealed it, in a fit of weak confidence, to her eldest daughter.

Now here was a woman living a life-long lie, but incapable of dying with it upon her conscience. How much nobler, now much better worthy of a true woman it had been, to have owned to the truth bravely, and so abide the issue?

In choosing a husband, it is easier to say what a woman should not choose than to say what she should; for the best must and will depend on characteristics best known to herself. If she is a strong woman, she may venture to marry a weak man; but if weak herself, let her beware of this, for she will put her own life out at last, and ten to one do the same ungracious office for her husband; while a woman of nobler proportions will be more forbearing, and make up, also, for some of his deficiencies.

Let not any woman marry a man with insane blood in his veins.

Let her not marry one deformed at birth; the disasters and accidental destruction of any members by war or otherwise, may excite her compassion and be no impediment to deep affection, but a congenital defect becomes hereditary, and by the laws of our being will be repugnant to a wholesome-minded woman.

She cannot and will not marry a drunkard. She should not marry a diseased, sickly man.

Neither will a wise woman marry an old man; for the true idea of marriage is the union of youth, and health, and beauty; a thorough completeness of spiritual, mental and physical life; and everything short of this is all but nauseous to a sympathetic, penetrating mind, as a violation of immutable laws.

She will not marry a man younger than herself, not simply for the reason so often advanced that a woman grows old sooner than a man, which is true only because of the abuses of society; for a woman of sound health and cheerful mind, unswerved by the vulgar and wicked passions of envy, jealousy and malice, carries in her own breast a fountain of perpetual youth and beauty. Let her be temperate in all things; preserve her person fresh as a rose; her mind unwarped by prejudice or idleness; her soul, with all its affections and impulses, pure and loving, and she may go onward to her eighty, ninety, or a hundred years, generally beautiful to the last, fit for reverence and admiration, and worthy to sit for one of Michael Angelo's Sibyls.

Moral obliquities of many kinds are so intangible that, unless carried to that excess which shows the best part of manhood utterly corrupt and depraved, a woman is unable to know of them, and she should be unwilling to listen to common scandal; she must not trust to any spy or informer, but rely upon his truth and her own intuitions.

If she expects to find Chevalier Bayards, and Admirable Crichtons, and immaculate Josephs ready for her asking, she will most likely remain without a husband. She can only go for an approximation to the ideal; for he who is true-hearted, sincere to the core, unselfish and lovely in her own life, she will be sure to make the dear one whom she allows to be head of the republic at home, not only a happy man, but a progressively good man, growing into spiritual insight, advancing in dignity and manly worth, for she will be helpmate in building the house.

This is plain talk, but the subject demands it, and the world is altogether too squeamish in regard to it, and so madness, deformity, drunkenness and disease go on accumulating, with all their mental and moral and physical obliquities, till the earth is a lazar house and pestilent with crime.

This is, much of it, due to that false estimate of women in the world which regards her almost exclusively in the nature of sex instead of as God's best and purest gift to man, to be his help, his comfort and his inspiration.

It is the woman that builds the house, and therefore she should take heed how she builds. When the world grows wiser, it will accept her in the higher aspect of wisdom and foresight—moving like a queen in the midst of her household, her husband known in the gates where he sitteth with the elders, known as the husband honored, beloved and exalted by a wife whose price is above rubies.

In the time to come it will be enough to see the check to tingle with shame to see a discontent consumption; for then women will choose as well as be chosen, and she will not lend herself to any relation other than the true and the holy, and man will find his manhood augmented by marriage and the beautiful and holy relations which it involves.

In conclusion, I think any woman will not marry before she is twenty-five by doing so loses that fresh, joyous, hopeful period of life, and a very essential part of it for the sake of health, study, and consolidation of character—her girlhood; and she will in after life be sure to mourn the loss of this lovely period. She will be twenty at the very least when she marries, and, like a true woman, she will look for a right manly man, who will be handsome in her eyes, and represent to nearly as possible her ideas of masculine perfection—good sense, mental, moral, and physical health; and, above all, the certain forecast and protectiveness, always attractive in the eyes of a woman.

HORRORS OF OPIUM EATING.

Vain Struggles of a Victim—Suicide, Insanity and Death.

We have already published a despatch announcing the suicide of the Rev. G. W. Brush, of Delaware, O., a highly respected minister of that place. In the last number of the Delaware Gazette we find a long communication from his physician, Dr. L. Barnes, of Delaware, giving a full and detailed statement of the causes of Mr. Brush's insanity. The deceased went to Dr. Barnes in November, 1866, stating that he was in the habit of taking morphine, desired to leave it off, and wished professional assistance against the effects which would follow. He had undertaken this before, and became so prostrated by an uncontrollable diarrhea, that it was thought best to desist. He considered the habit so degrading, however, that he could not, and must not, continue to indulge in it. It had been fixed upon him, he said, by the administration of physicians, who had prescribed the drug for his tendency to diarrhea, and for a latent cancer of the tongue, until he found himself within the terrible grip of its habitual use. He was determined, now, to diminish the quantity rapidly, and soon dispense with it altogether. He proceeded thus a few days, when some unexpected business required his attention, which he brought himself unable to transact in the shattered state to which his attempt had already reduced him. He therefore gave it up for that time.

He referred to the same matter frequently during the year 1867, and finally, on the 1st of January, 1868, he went to Dr. Barnes, who gives the following detailed account of the interview, and of what followed:

He finally came to my office on the first day of the present month (January, 1868), saying that the people had kindly released him from labor for two or three weeks, and asking if I still felt as friendly toward him, as when once before I had consented to take care of him at my house, while he should break up that dreadful habit. I told him I would do so, if he wished to come, but it would be necessary for the people to know why he was there, otherwise, the fact of his being at my house sick, while his own family were living in the same town, would give occasion to injurious reports, which could not well be met. He then said the arrangement would not answer without the disclosure referred to, which he felt so delicate about making; that he would make an effort at his own house. Thereupon, he gave me some papers of morphine, which he had caused to be weighed in gradually diminishing doses, beginning with less than half his usual quantity.

He received a couple, one for each day of a visit he was about to make to some friends in Columbus, requesting me to call at his house on the following Saturday evening, when I should find him returned and sick on account of his diminution of the morphine; and he would then take no more except as I should think best to give it. I went on the appointed Saturday evening; found him weak, trembling, sweating and aching, especially in the knees. But he rallied somewhat, and conversed well for an hour or so on a variety of subjects. But he had slept none and eaten nothing, as he said, since entering upon his trial. The next day, instead of taking the designated dose, which would have been about five grains, he voluntarily proposed to take not more than three, and the day after still less.

I continued to spend the evenings with him for about ten days, gradually diminishing his dose, until it was reduced to about one grain a day. The diarrhea he had so much dreaded was controlled without serious difficulty, and his nervous system kept reasonably steady. He was generally hopeful and appeared much comforted by my assurance that he was succeeding in the great work. One evening, however, I found his condition a little different from what I had expected, and he immediately said frankly that he had broken over his rule and taken three grains of morphine; his diarrhea had returned, the medicine for checking it was gone and he hated to send for me, and so he had done it. He was very much depressed, said it was wrong, and if I should now abandon him to his fate, he would not blame me. I replied that I was not disposed to give him up, should ever he be so lost as to commit suicide, and that he must not surrender in the midst of the conflict. He expressed himself very grateful, and said he would not again do anything of the sort.

At the end of about two weeks he had recovered his appetite, began to sleep pretty well at night, came to visit me at the office, and resumed his work. He was in fine spirits, appearing to be elated with the idea that he was delivered from a habit which had enslaved him. He expressed his thanks to me in the most fervid and emphatic manner. His last visit to my office was on Friday, January 17th; he asked for the remedy against diarrhea, enough to last until the next Tuesday, when he would come and be put again. I went to hear him preach on Sunday evening. It was painfully evident from his manner that he was returning to his habit. The appointed Tuesday came, but he did not appear. Wednesday passed away, and still he came not. I had to leave town at night, and did not return till late in the night of Saturday, when I learned that he was dead—had terminated his own life in a fit of frenzy of that day.

The cause of such a very sad end was clear enough. I could follow him and his thoughts from the point where I had seen him last. Having taken a little—just a very little—to relieve the distress of which he was not yet clear, the appetite returned with the voracity of a hundred demons.

He was temporarily overpowered, and yielded. Then he considered that he had made his last trial and failed. His day of usefulness was over. He thought himself unworthy to live among men. The ghastly life of an opium eater stared him in the face. It was insupportable. He kept his misery to himself, while very kind and considerate to his family—as, indeed, he always was. He took more of the drug to appease his agony. It crazed him—drove him out to the barn, and through his own hands suspended him upon a rope.

It should be noted that downright insanity is not unfrequently the temporary effect of a few doses of opium. A man who lately attempted suicide in a neighboring town, it is now understood, declares that he has no knowledge of the affair. He is addicted to the same habit. This transient, but fearful insanity would be likely to overtake one returning too rapidly to the use of the drug, after it had been suspended. It probably did come upon Rev. G. W. Brush. His noble wife, who was almost idolized by him, found him within a few minutes and took him down herself; but, alas! she had nothing except his earthly body. He had gone to the other world forever.

The Great Moscow Hospital for Illegitimate Children.

New York Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

About a year ago I had the opportunity of looking through the Foundling Hospital of Moscow, the greatest, I believe, in the world. It is an enormous establishment, in the heart of the city, easy of access, and open to all who may choose to visit or patronize it. The superintendent told me there were no less than six miles of rooms and halls in the buildings, not counting the educational institute attached to it. One of the wings contains a lying-in hospital, with secret wards, but open to all mothers that choose to go there. About 12,000 children are taken to the hospital annually, and received openly in a room set apart for the purpose. Thirty-five were admitted on the day of my visit, and the number sometimes exceeded forty. The only question asked is, "Has this child been baptized?" If the answer is in the affirmative, its Christian name is demanded. A check or medal bearing a number is then hung around its neck, and a receipt of the same number is given to the mother or person who leaves the child. By means of the receipt the child can be recovered at any time before it is ten years of age.

The infant, after being dressed in the clothes of the hospital, is handed to its foster mother or nurse, who is thenceforth to keep it in exclusive charge. The nurses are mostly from the country, and frequently deposit their own children at the hospital before applying for situations. The great majority are mothers who have left their children to the care of friends and sought the wages paid by the government. After staying four weeks at the hospital the infant is sent with its nurse to the village where the latter belongs. At home the nurses receive about one dollar a month each, under the superintendence of the government physicians of the district.

The whole establishment was managed like clock-work, and every possible care taken of the helpless infants. They were bathed in copper tubs, lined with flannel, and dried on soft pillows instead of the bony knees or sharp hoops of modern nurses. Spite of all precaution, fifty per cent of the children die before the end of the first year, and only about a fourth of those brought to the hospital arrive at maturity.

The government pays for the support of the children—the boys until ten, and the girls until twelve years of age. They have free grants of land if they are not liable to military duty, and are even exempt from certain taxes. Most of them become agricultural laborers, some are placed in the imperial workshops, and about one hundred and fifty are annually taken to the Industrial School at Moscow, where they learn various trades. Some of the girls are taken back to the hospital, where they are trained as nurses and assistants, and in case a girl marries in her village before attaining her majority, the institution provides her with a trousseau.

Attached to the hospital is a school for female orphans of indigent servants of the Crown, where about eight hundred girls are educated. Here they are fitted to teach in schools or families, and are assisted in finding situations when their education is finished. Those whose abilities are in the feet rather than in the head, are taught from an early age the intricacies of the art of the danseuse, and are ultimately appointed to situations in the imperial theatres. I saw a dancing class, at its exercise, in one of the large halls of the institution, and found it composed of girls of about ten years of age. The constant and long-continued training of its members makes the Moscow and St. Petersburg corps de ballet among the best in the world.

Shocking Revelations of the English Workhouse System.

An infant has been killed in Wigan Workhouse under circumstances of great horror. It appears from the evidence given at the inquest upon the body of this little victim of workhouse mismanagement, that when illegitimate children are born in the house, they are taken from their mothers and placed under the care of nurses in the infant ward. This may be necessary, and, therefore, right; but in the selection of nurses the Wigan authorities appear to act in the most reckless and heartless way. One of these dames, examined at the inquest, stated that she was seventy-three years of age, and had lost the use of one arm by a stroke of paralysis. She was too weak to carry a child, but could sit with one on her knee. Another choice specimen of a nurse was seventeen years old, described by the doctor as "imbecile," and her talk was so "soft" that it was with difficulty she made herself understood.

Such being the condition of the nurse-pool in the infant ward, we are not surprised that when Susannah Bannister, the mother of the child, who has just been workhoused out of the world, gave up her infant, she requested that it might be placed in safer hands than those of Kitty Dawber, the idiot girl. The assistant matron, however, declared that nurses were scarce just then, and a better one than "soft" Kitty Dawber could not be found until some fresh ones came into the house.

While in "soft" Kitty was in possession of her tender charge, she stripped the little creature with the intention of washing it. She took her station in front of the fire, with a bucket of what is described as "very hot water by her side, into which she plunged the hapless child, scalding it from head to foot." Idiotic Kitty Dawber paid no attention to the little creature's screams, but pertinaciously rubbed it with flannel. This part of the horrible process being finished, Kitty took the child on her knee and rubbed off large pieces of skin from the red, scalded flesh with a coarse, rough towel! The paralytic woman saw the error of this proceeding, and exclaimed to Kitty, "Don't us see thou'rt rubbing all the skin off?"

This awful but grotesque tragedy was performed on Monday. The poor child lingered in agony till Wednesday, when death released it from workhouse care. Kitty Dawber was apprehended, and the local magistrates are exercising their wits to discover the amount of guilt an idiot girl manifested in ignorantly boiling a baby, under the delusion she was giving it a gentle wash.

As additional indications of the state of things in the model workhouse at Wigan, it came out that besides paralytic Mary Finch and idiotic Kitty Dawber the infant part of the establishment enjoyed the services of Ann Hart, eighty years of age, and unable to carry a baby across the room, and of Alice Welsby, a "stout, strong girl," estimated by the authorities as "not right." Thus, one paralytic, two idiots, and a feeble octogenarian were deemed by the managers of this infamous den as fit to take charge of pauper infancy in its most helpless state.—Weekly Times.

Maccaronics.

[The following is too good a specimen of "caviare" to allow to perish, if it does come from a rebel. It was written on the departure of General Terry from Richmond, and is clipped from a New Orleans paper:]

CARMEN AD TERRY.

Terry leave us, *sumus weary*;
Bonis all is *dreary*;
Si via nos with joy *sapient*,
Terry, *in hoc terra* tarry
Dum vary.

For thy *doomum* long'est thou *nomen*?
Habes wife et filiae bonny?
Sectum Afros magis tony;
Haste thee, Terry, *military*
Podem ferre.

Forte Thaddeus may desire thee,
Sumner, *et al.* admire thee
Nationis aulis nos to tire thee
We can spare thee, *naque* Terry,
Frosty, very.

Hear the Prex's proclamation,
Nos bibis to the nation—
Go, *et sit* under thy place and station
Terrifer, momentary
Nos query.

Yes, thy doom *est* christum—"Mere."
Longer *no nos* *ossa* *tres*
Thou hast dogged us, *diu*, *hear*,
Locus *ae* terrible bull-terrier,
We'll be merrier.

Bid the dulces Afros vale,
Tempus, *hoque et* baily,
Seek *ae me* back New Haven alley,
Terry, quit this territory
Loca amor.

Sed verbum sic [illegible]
Pay the [illegible] *et* [illegible]
[illegible]
Terry, Tarry, [illegible]
[illegible]

Literary Reputation.

A Cincinnati newspaper says: "A good illustration of the partiality shown to literary persons of reputation was given not long since in Boston. James Russell Lowell, a favorite contributor to the Atlantic, and one of the brightest of all our magazine writers, concluded to play a jest upon the popular monthly. He accordingly wrote a very clever article, which he called the "Essence of American Humor," and read it to a number of his friends, who said it was one of the very best of his compositions. He employed some one to copy it, and sign it W. Percy Paine, and sent it to the Atlantic with the request that, as it was a maiden effort, the editor would give an opinion in writing to said Paine. He waited a fortnight, but heard nothing from his paper, when being in Boston he dropped into the office of the Atlantic, and meeting James T. Field, adroitly turned the conversation upon Humor, and casually asked if he had seen the essay that was written upon it.

Fields replied, "We get a good deal of nonsense on Humor, but it is so poor we can't use it. I believe that other day into the waste basket a long screed, christened the 'Essence of American Humor,' which should have been styled the 'Essence of Nonsense,' for a more ridiculous farrago of stuff I have never seen."

Lowell, much to the surprise of the editor, burst into a roar of laughter, and informed Fields of the authorship of the article. The editor turned more colors than are shown in a prism, and swore it was one of Lowell's jokes.

"Indeed it is," responded Lowell, "and the best one I ever played. I never thought very highly of my scribbling, but, by Jove, I didn't believe it was the most ridiculous farrago of stuff you had ever seen."

Fields has been bored to death since by the Cambridge set; and, by way of self-defence, declares he never read the thing, but that he didn't believe any man who signed his name with the initial and the second full could write for the Atlantic. That is about as ingenious an excuse as he could make for his partiality, but the story gives a just idea of how magazines are edited and contributions regarded.

CANADA.

A Crisis Imminent in the Cabinet—The Reported Distress in Nova Scotia—Address to the Governor—Meeting of the Nova Scotia Legislature—Feeling in Favor of a Withdrawal from the Confederation.

MONTREAL, Feb. 4.—It is reported here that a crisis is imminent in the Dominion Cabinet, and that seats will be offered to Mr. Howe and other Nova Scotian leaders.

A telegram was received here from the Mayor of Halifax, contradicting the statement that distress did not exist in Nova Scotia. He says the [illegible] among the fishermen.

HALIFAX, Feb. 4.—The House of Representatives met to-day at 3 o'clock. The address to the Governor passed without a division, and was formally presented to his Excellency to-morrow.

TORONTO, Feb. 4.—The Nova Scotia Legislature assembled at Halifax, on Thursday last. The new members appointed to the Council by Her Majesty, were sworn in, and J. J. Marshall, of Guysboro, was elected Speaker of the Lower House. Hon. M. J. Wilkins, Attorney General, in his announcement of the general policy of the government, declared that Nova Scotia ought never had been, and never would be, in the Union. Resolutions would be submitted for the adoption of the Legislature upon which to base an address for transmission to the Crown asking for the repeal of the Union act, so far as Nova Scotia is concerned. Mr. Blanchard spoke, showing that it was the first time that the Legislature moved was not in harmony with the speech.

NEW YORK.

An Alleged "Charity" Swindle—The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Cases—Arguments Postponed.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—A young man, giving his name as George Wilson, but whose real name is supposed to be George B. Spellman, has been arrested on a charge of swindling, under the pretence of securing aid for the poor. He raised sums of money as high as one hundred dollars from various parties.

The cases of Fisk, Belden & Co. vs. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, and Hatch & Co. vs. the same, were to be argued yesterday in the Supreme Court chambers, but owing to some irregularity the argument was postponed. The plaintiffs are asking to have a receiver appointed, and also that an attachment against a certain witness be issued, for refusing to answer a question propounded to him before the referee.

John Devlin was yesterday found guilty of defrauding the government out of $600,000 by whiskey distilling.

MEXICO.

Call for an Election in the State of Guerrero—Contract With an American Steamship Line.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 4.—Late Acapulco advices state that General Alvarez has called an election for President of the republic, members of Congress, and Judges of the Supreme Court in Guerrero, that State not having participated in the late general election. The districts held by the revolutionists, under Jiminez, are excepted. The call is issued by Alvarez.

Juarez declines to accept the resignation of Jose Godey, Consul of the Republic at San Francisco.

It was reported that the government had renewed the charter granted by Maximilian to the Holladay Mexican coast line of steamers. Hereafter the vessels will leave Mexican ports every twenty days.

Great Fire in Sedalia, Mo.—Nine Business Houses in Ashes.

From the Sedalia (Mo.) Times.

About 4 o'clock, Monday morning, fire was discovered in the north end of L. Fleischman's store on Main street. Mr. Florida, who had been sleeping in the office, only had time to escape the devouring element with his life, losing all his clothing. The wind was blowing from the north, and the fire, having originated in the north end of the dry goods building, of course soon had the entire building, with its valuable contents, at its mercy. But the whole block of frame buildings was destined to burn. This being evident, the only effort made by our citizens—and the only one necessary—was to prevent the fire from crossing the street, and to save all they could in the doomed block. Fortunately a skim of snow had fallen the evening before, and the fiery flakes which shot up from the flames fell as harmless meteors on the snow-covered roofs of the buildings on the south side of the street.

In less than an hour after the fire was discovered the six frame buildings between C. Wood's store and E. Laupheimer's, were a mass of charred ruins. We estimate the value of the block, shelving and counters—not the original cost—at $10,000. Owing to the combustible nature none of them was insured. Below we give the total loss as estimated by the parties interested:

L. S. Florsheim, dry goods, $11,000; J. Laupheimer & Co., groceries and liquors, $[illegible]; John W. Siebe, stoves and tinware, $[illegible]; E. Reed & Co., drugstore, $[illegible]; [illegible] dry goods, $[illegible]; Dr. Montgomery and Jones, library, &c., $[illegible]. Total loss, $[illegible].

The above losses are covered with the following insurance:

Ætna, $5,000; Home, of New Haven, $[illegible]; Hartford Fire and Marine, Cincinnati, $[illegible]; Royal Fire and Marine, Cincinnati, $[illegible]; Home of New York, $[illegible]; Continental Fire and Marine, $[illegible]; Sangamo, Springfield, Ill., $[illegible]; Western, St. Louis, $[illegible]; United Fire, $[illegible]; Fire and Marine, $[illegible]; Total insurance, $[illegible]. Total above insurance, $[illegible].

It is generally supposed that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

Mrs. Cole's Confession in the Cole-Hiscock Case.

The Cole-Hiscock homicide case was called in Albany on Saturday, and District Attorney Smith read a letter from Mrs. Mary B. Cole to her husband, confessing her adultery with Hiscock. Judge Peckham refused to postpone the case till May, and ordered an adjourned Oyer and Terminer to try the prisoner at an early day. Mrs. Cole's confession to her husband was written in ink on a sheet of note paper, and was as follows:

DEAR HUSBAND: In answer to your inquiry, I acknowledge that about the summer of 1864, L. H. Hiscock having frequently called at our house, one evening in the absence of other persons, first by force prevailed upon me to sin, and partly succeeded in his efforts, [illegible] at many other times, and at other places, and obliged me to yield to his caresses, only desisting from his pursuits at last on your return. I have refrained from my own [illegible], from fear of consequences.

MARY B. COLE.

Other and modifying words were written with lead pencil on the top of the sheet of paper. General Cole's letter to Mrs. Cole written just before the prisoner and wife left Syracuse for Albany, is as follows:

I learn from undoubted evidence that Hiscock has forcibly endeavored to dishonor my wife, in my own room, obtaining opportunity thereto through professed friendship to me. It is often true made her the subject of his dirty attacks in my absence [illegible] implicating her somewhat in the guilt, he restored her peace and my own. God has broken me, and I ask not vengeance, but he shall not send himself to her and to me. Mary, I know all the circumstances fully, and it is as I tell you, so I do not blame Mrs. Cole unjustly. It you hear anything about it. Your affectionate husband,

GEORGE W. COLE.

The Usurpation of the Democratic National Committee.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer (Dem.)

The Macon (Ga.) Journal and Messenger copies our article denouncing the late usurpation upon the part of the Democratic National Committee in appointing delegates from the unrepresented Southern and Western States, instead of referring the matter to the people of the States, where it belongs, and adds:

"We desire, right here, to give it our cordial approval. We do not, and we will never, consent that any such authority is vested in the National Committee. The Democratic party of Georgia is as able and as fully entitled to select their representatives upon that committee as the Democracy of Ohio, New York, or any other State."

All the Southern States ought to appoint. No delegate should be received on the committee when it meets on the 22d of February unless he has a credential from the Democracy of the State from which he pretends to have been sent.

Horatio Seymour and the Presidency.

UTICA, Jan. 28, 1868.

MY DEAR SIR: I assure you I am not a candidate for the office of President. In my letter I said what I meant, and I am annoyed to find it is looked upon by some as a strategic movement. I have had a large number of letters from leading men in the Northwest. I have written to them that my name would not go before the National Convention. I am very much gratified that my friends are willing to support me for the office of President—as much pleased as if I wished the office. I do not know when I can go to Albany, but I have told all my friends there my purpose, whenever I could do so without exposing myself to the imputation of declining what might be beyond my reach.

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

Opening of the Mount Carbon, Illinois Railroad.

CARBONDALE, Ill., Feb. 4.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

This morning the first train of cars made its appearance at this place upon the Mount Carbon Railroad. This new enterprise connects Carbondale with the Mississippi River at Grand Tower, twenty-four miles distant, and gives the Mount Carbon mines an outlet at seasons when navigation upon the Big Muddy is closed, either by ice or low water. The Mount Carbon coal are the best in the Mississippi Valley, except those from Pittsburgh, and will come in competition with the latter for the manufacturing interests of Chicago and all Northern Illinois. E. W.

The Arctic Discovery.

The Honolulu Advertiser says: In confirmation of the statement made of the probable existence of coal on the newly discovered Wrangell's Land, we may add here that Captain Lewis, of the Corinthian, assures us that coal is found along the shore near Cape Lisburne. He once picked up a bucketful that had been washed up by the sea, for one, perhaps, took it on board, and found it answered for fuel as well as the best anthracite. He also found fossils, resembling the cocoanut, partially very abundant there, and a great variety of flowers in full bloom in the month of August. He collected a bouquet of several varieties, which, though beautiful, were generally devoid of much fragrance.

Satinet Factory Burned.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 4.—Brimmingham & Brother's satinet factory, [illegible] Mass., burned on Monday, with a large quantity of finished goods and machinery. Loss $40,000; insurance, $22,000.

Fire at Frankfort, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 4.—A destructive fire occurred in Frankfort, Ky., yesterday, causing a loss of [illegible] to the amount of $[illegible].

RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Annual Commencement Exercises Last Evening.

Degrees Conferred Upon One Hundred and Sixteen Graduates.

Address by the President and Response by the Class.

The Class of '68 the Largest that Ever Left a Western Institution.

Valedictory Address by Prof. R. L. Rea, M. D.

The Key to Success.

The annual commencement exercises for the winter term of Rush Medical College were held last evening in the spacious lecture room of the college, located on the corner of Indiana and North Dearborn streets. The room was full to overflowing with students of the institution—now the largest in the West—and their friends, including a number of ladies, and the exercises were of a most interesting nature, and gave evidence of the high position which this institution has attained.

CONFERRING OF DEGREES.

The exercises were opened by prayer by Rev. Robert Collyer, and the degree of Doctor of Medicine was then conferred upon each member of the graduating class, one hundred and sixteen in number, by the President of the Faculty, Prof. J. V. Z. Blaney, M. D.

The following are the names of

THE GRADUATING CLASS.

[illegible]

The following additional degrees were also conferred:

AD EUNDEM.

[illegible]

HONORARY.

[illegible]

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

[illegible]

RESPONSE FROM THE CLASS.

[illegible]

VALEDICTORY ADDRESS.

[illegible]

CANADA.

A Crisis Imminent in the Cabinet—The Reported Distress in Nova Scotia—Address to the Governor—Meeting of the Nova Scotia Legislature—Policy in Favor of a Withdrawal from the Confederation.

NEW YORK.

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MEXICO.

Call for an Election in the State of Guerrero—Contract With an American Steamship Line.

Great Fire in Sedalia, Mo.—Sixteen Business Houses in Ashes.

From the Sedalia (Mo.) Times.

Mrs. Cole's Confession in the Cole-Hiscock Case.

The Usurpation of the Democratic National Committee.

Horatio Seymour and the Presidency.

UTICA, Jan. 21, 1868.

MY DEAR SIR: I assure you I am not a candidate for the office of President.

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

Opening of the Mount Carbon, Illinois, Railroad.

CARBONDALE, Ill., Feb. 4.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

The Arctic Discovery.

Satinet Factory Burned.

Fire at Frankfort, Ky.

The Great Moscow Hospital for Illegitimate Children.

New York Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

About a year ago I had the opportunity of looking through the Foundling Hospital of Moscow, the greatest, I believe, in the world. It is an enormous establishment, in the heart of the city, easy of access, and open to all who may choose to visit or patronize it.

Shocking Revelations of the English Workhouse System.

Macaronics.

Literary Reputation.

RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Annual Commencement Exercises Last Evening.

Degrees Conferred Upon One Hundred and Sixteen Graduates.

Address by the President and Response by the Class.

The Class of '68 the Largest that Ever Left a Western Institution.

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The Key to Success.

CONFERRING OF DEGREES.

THE GRADUATING CLASS.

The Grant Movement.

TOWANDA, Pa., Feb. 4.—The Bradford County Republican Convention has passed resolutions recommending General Grant for President and Galusha A. Grow for Vice President.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 5.

Business in financial circles was very dull to-day, and there was quite a falling off in the demand for Money.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 5.

RECEIPTS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

SHIPMENTS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

FLOUR AND GRAIN IN STORE.

Albany Barley Market.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 5, 1868.

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

LATER.

Printing Ink.

G. B. KANE & CO., Manufacturers of PRINTING INK.

Medical Cards.

Private Diseases.

Dr. Townsend.

Dr. Hassett.

Private Consultations.

Your Destiny.

Private Matters.

Dr. Bigelow.

Gold Pens.

NO. 25 MAIDEN LANE. New York, Dec. 14, 1867.

In my Card of Nov. 1, 1867, I stated that, "for the purpose of more fully supplying the wants of the public, and in order to prevent unscrupulous dealers from palming off inferior and worthless goods as the Morton Gold Pens, I shall hereafter sell no goods at wholesale except only to duly appointed and authorized agents," &c. To this plan I have since strictly adhered.

In accepting Agents, great care has been exercised to appoint those who, by long-continued fair-dealing, have acquired a reputation for honesty, responsibility, and probity—men in whose word the public have learned to place confidence. These Agents have agreed to keep a full assortment of my pens, and to sell them at my published prices. Thus the public are supplied by them with just such pens as they want, either as to writing or price, and get a full equivalent for the money paid.

No agent is appointed to travel from place to place, or canvass the country, so that all who want a Morton Gold Pen must get it from the local agent or from headquarters.

None need apply for the agency except in conformity to the above, the liberal discount "To Clubs" being sufficient inducement to all others. A. MORTON.

Banking and Exchange.

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA

San Francisco.

Capital Five Millions of Dollars GOLD.

D. O. MILLS, President, WM. C. RALSTON, Cashier.

LEES & WALLER, AGENTS, NEW YORK.

Will transact a general Banking and Exchange Business at SAN FRANCISCO and NEW YORK. Receive Deposits and make collections in CALIFORNIA, NEVADA and on the PACIFIC COAST.

MINING STOCKS and all CALIFORNIA SECURITIES purchased and sold on commission. Money transferred by telegraph or by checks. California Coupons cashed or Collected.

Will draw Bills of Exchange on the Oriental Bank Corporation, London, against shipments of bullion.

Hair Dye

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

Patent Corsets.

THOMSON'S PATENT "GLOVE-FITTING," THE ONLY PERFECT CORSET!

THOMSON, LANGDON & CO.

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.

Railroads.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY.

CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS.

CHICAGO & GREAT EASTERN (LATE CINCINNATI AIR LINE).

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE TRAINS.

Watches.

SUPERIOR IMITATION GOLD HUNTING WATCHES.

THE OROIDE WATCH FACTORY.

Removed to 37 & 39 Nassau-st., N. Y.

TESTIMONIALS.

Ocean Steamers.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAILS.

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN New Zealand, Australia and the United States, via Panama.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS. — SEALED PROPOSALS

Beams and Girders.

Wrought Iron Beams & Girders.

UNION IRON MILLS, PITTSBURGH, PA.

The Tribune.
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1868.

THE CITY.

OLD LADIES' HOME.—The regular monthly meeting of the Old Ladies' Home, will be held at the Home this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

RELIGIOUS.—Rev. R. C. Bentley, pastor of the West Indiana Street Methodist Church, will preach in the lecture room of the Clark Street Church this evening, at half past seven o'clock.

HELD FOR TRIAL.—Morris Nelligan, who was brought before the Police Court, on Monday, charged with assaulting Mr. Mueller, with intent to commit robbery, came before the court again yesterday, and was held for trial in the sum of $1,000.

THE NORTH STATE STREET FIRE.—We were in error yesterday in stating that the house No. 33 North State street, which was discovered to be on fire, was occupied by Mr. Charles Charleston. It was occupied by H. Crouter as a shoe shop, but is owned by Mr. Charleston.

DISCHARGED.—At the Police Court, yesterday morning, Pat. McNamara, who had previously been examined on the charge of larceny, and John Hendricks, who had been previously examined on the charge of obtaining money under false pretences, were honorably discharged.

AN OWNER WANTED.—At a late hour on Tuesday night some unknown person opened the front door leading into the house of Mrs. Marks, on Clark street, and threw a valuable lap robe into the hall. It had evidently been in use for some time. The robe is now at the Armory, awaiting identification.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS.—This distinguished orator, it should be remembered, lectures at Library Hall on Friday evening. The subject of his lecture is "Self-Made Men," a topic upon which he is peculiarly qualified to speak. Tickets can be secured at the office of the Library Association, Metropolitan Block.

INSTALLATION.—Rev. C. B. Tyler, recently from Natick, Mass., will be installed as pastor of the South Congregational Church, at the corner of Calumet avenue and Twenty-sixth street, this evening. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. The sermon will be preached by Professor F. W. Fisk, of the Chicago Theological Seminary.

PERSONAL.—The Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, of the 1st inst., announces that Rev. W. C. Jackson, late of Chicago, has assumed pastoral charge of the Fourth United Presbyterian Church, of that city. Dr. Jackson is well known in Chicago as an able and earnest preacher, and he has the best wishes of hundreds of admiring friends here for his success in his new field of labor.

ERRING WOMEN'S REFUGE.—The fifth annual meeting of this institution will be held in the parlors of the Christian Union, No. 2 East Washington street, this afternoon at two o'clock. The managers are requested to be prompt in their attendance, as the public meeting will be held at three o'clock, when the clergymen of the city and others interested in the work of saving the lost, will be present.

THE RECENT WHISKEY SEIZURE.—The two men who were recently arrested as witnesses of a revenue fraud being practiced in the basement of a grocery store, No. 31 West Madison street, were yesterday examined and held for further examination on the 15th instant. W. Pelleford, the keeper of the grocery, who was called as a witness, could give no satisfactory testimony regarding the illicit manufacture of highwines in the basement of the house he occupied. The examination of the prisoners on Saturday next will probably reveal much important evidence long being looked for by the authorities.

FEMALE HOSTILITY.—An invincible means of defence on the part of femininity, and which is too frequently employed, is that of using the broomstick. There, too, some members of the sex have a strange habit of spitting in the faces of their antagonists. [illegible] Johannah Horrigan was yesterday arraigned before Justice Wrisley, upon the complaint of Mary McGowen. She was fined $5, and in default of payment another woman, her accomplice, Johannah Morrissey by name, was admitted to $100 bail for future appearance.

A PLAYFUL BUTCHER.—Tuesday morning a German named Bunde, entered the packing house of Mr. Culbertson, on Eighteenth street, to buy some meat, and was waited on by Benjamin Alexander. Bunde picked up a small piece of meat, which Alexander flung towards him and placed it on the counter. [illegible] Alexander was arrested and brought before the Police Court yesterday morning. He was not ready for an examination, and the case was continued until to-day, bail being fixed at $1,000.

KILLED ON THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.—The remains of Fred. Shaw, a young man formerly residing in this city, arrived here yesterday from the west, where he met with his death under very sad circumstances. He had been employed as a superintendent of bridging of the Union Pacific Railroad, and, on the 25th inst., was mortally injured by being run over by a train, at a point between Rock Hills and Cheyenne, Dakota. After four days of suffering he died, and his body was sent here for interment. The heart-stricken mother resides at No. 41 Clybourne avenue, where the corpse was taken. The deceased was formerly employed in Boomer's bridge-yard, in this city, and leaves many friends to mourn his untimely end. The funeral will take place at one o'clock this afternoon.

THE MALPRACTICE CASE—VERDICT FOR DR. MACALISTER.—A case of more than ordinary interest has occupied Judge Porter and a jury during the past three days. [illegible]

POLICE COURT MATTERS.—Yesterday the cases at the Police Court were common and uninteresting. [illegible]

A DOMESTIC DIFFICULTY.—Patrick Callahan yesterday caused the issuance of a warrant for the arrest of his father-in-law, Roger McGrath, who is an octogenarian, but, though far advanced into the sere portion of life, is somewhat of a disputant in political affairs. [illegible]

THE BLUE ISLAND AVENUE "FENCE."—A considerable quantity of the property found by the police at the "fence" on Blue Island avenue, has been identified. [illegible]

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.—The regular monthly meeting of the Managers of the Home for the Friendless was held yesterday afternoon at the home, corner of Wabash avenue and Twelfth street, F. D. Gray, Esq., Vice President, in the chair. [illegible]

BRUTAL ASSAULT.—George Burnham, an individual who resides on Adams, near Clark street, was arrested at an early hour last evening on the charge of attempting to commit a double murder. [illegible]

A STARTLING MYSTERY.

The Lifeless Body of an Apprentice Found in a Bindery Room.

Was Death the Result of an Accident, Suicide, or the Work of an Assassin?

The Boy's Heart Perforated by a Pistol Ball, but the Weapon Not to be Found.

Work for the Detectives—Who Will Solve the Mystery?

A mysterious tragedy was enacted in the city yesterday, the most mysterious, perhaps, that has ever come under the notice of our police, and the circumstances under which death was produced in this instance, bid fair to remain forever a secret. While this is being written, the lifeless body of Charles Gordon, a lad of fifteen, lies cold in death, in the establishment of Adams, Blackmer & Lyon, publishers, No. 155 Randolph street. A bullet hole immediately over the heart tells but too plainly how death was produced, but not a single clue regarding the perpetration of the deed can be discovered. Scores of curious people visited the locality during yesterday afternoon, and a number of detectives worked diligently to solve the curious problem involved in this tragedy, which only deepened in mystery as the investigation proceeded. [illegible]

The deceased, Charles Gordon, was employed as an apprentice in the bindery connected with the publishing house of Adams, Blackmer & Lyon. His place of work was on the fourth floor. [illegible]

ACCIDENTS.

Firemen Injured—Accident to a Physician—Broke His Leg.

An unusual number of accidents have occurred in the city within the past few days. [illegible]

SKATING.

The Season in the Height of Its Popularity.

There are as yet no symptoms that the popularity of skating is in any manner diminishing as the season advances; on the contrary, the several parks yet enjoy the most hearty and satisfactory patronage. [illegible]

AFTER THE MASQUERADE.—When several cases had been disposed of at the Police Court on Tuesday morning, the Clerk hesitated a little and then called out

Schiller's Joan of Arc, Shakspeare's Joan of Arc, and Don Juan. Disorderly, your Honor.

[illegible]

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

An Important Real Estate Case Decided in Favor of the City.

Habeas Corpus—Bankruptcy—Bills for Divorce—Probate Business.

A Family Quarrel About the Ownership of a Grocery Store.

Judge Drummond and the jury, in the Circuit Court of the United States, are still occupied in the hearing of the case of Lehman Hackberger & Brothers, to recover $11,000 from the Arctic Insurance Company, that being the amount of two policies of insurance covering property destroyed by fire.

An injunction issued against the city and others, at the suit of William R. Welling. [illegible]

[illegible]

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

Total Destruction of a Tannery—Loss about $10,000—A Boarding-House Burned.

At half-past 9 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the drying-room of Moore & Savin's tannery, located on Joseph street, near Archer avenue, and in spite of the best efforts of the Fire Department the structure and its contents was totally destroyed. [illegible]

ON COTTAGE GROVE AVENUE.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

THE OPERA.—The production of a new opera is a genuine sensation. Such events are of so rare occurrence as to become notable, and especially when the new work is from the pen of M. Gounod. The name of the man who wrote "Faust" is a sufficient guarantee that the work is worth study. [illegible]

THEATRICALS EXTRAORDINARY.—[illegible]

THE WATER SUPPLY.

The New Engine Nearly Ready for Use—Its Capacity.

It will be a pleasure to those of our citizens who have so frequently of late been subjected to great inconvenience through want of a proper water supply, to learn that the new double engine, with its pumps, which was ordered for the Water Works, is now in position, and will be put in motion within a few days. [illegible]

SOLDIERS' HOME.—The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Managers of the Soldiers' Home will be held at 2½ o'clock to-morrow (Friday) afternoon, at the Home, corner of Lake avenue and Douglas place.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The Juniper Tar Soap is the best toilet soap ever made. [illegible] Manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

Coughs and Colds are often overlooked. [illegible]

State, County, and Town Taxes on real and personal property are now due and payable for the South Division, No. 12 Court House; North Division, No. 21 North Clark street; West Division, corner Canal and Randolph streets, Yates Building.

Regatta, the last novelty in Gents' Collars. For sale by all first-class dealers. Bass, Brownson & Co., 30 Michigan avenue, agents.

A. L. Stimson, Express Companies' Purchasing Agent, fills orders for all kinds of goods and merchandise, and sale and purchase of gold and bonds. Address at Am. Ex. Office.

Paper Hangings and Window Shades, all of the latest. Paints, Oils and Glass, at F. E. Rigby's, 89 Randolph street.

LATEST MARKET NEWS.

Foreign Markets.

[illegible]

New York Financial News.

[illegible]

New York Breadstuffs Market.

Ocean Freights.

New York Provision Market.

New York Grocery Market.

New York Live Stock Market.

Albany Live Stock Market.

New York Dry Goods Market.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

NEW YORK.

[illegible]

Auction Sales.

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT SUBURBAN PROPERTY! ON THE SOUTH SIDE LAKE SHORE, AT HYDE PARK. THE BEAUTIFUL DOUGLAS TRACT, of 80 Acres, subdivided into Half-Acre Tracts, to be sold at Public Sale on TUESDAY, Feb. 18th, 1868, at the Auction Rooms of WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., 46 Randolph-st., Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Chicago, Ill. .... 44 & 46 Randolph-st. New York Office .... 157 Duane-st.

CATALOGUE SALE. Dry Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Hosiery, &c., AT AUCTION. On THURSDAY, Feb. 6, at 9½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, 44 and 46 Randolph-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE. Household stuff, Carpets, Crockery Ware, Table Cutlery, &c., AT AUCTION. On SATURDAY, Feb. 8th, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 44 and 46 Randolph-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE. Four Billiard Tables, complete, Balls, Cues, Counters, Pool and Rondo Balls, Saloon Fixtures, &c., AT AUCTION. On MONDAY, Feb. 10, at 10 o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 44 and 46 Randolph-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION. On TUESDAY, Feb. 11, at 9½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, 44 and 46 Randolph-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CATALOGUE SALE. READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c., AT AUCTION. On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12, at 9½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, 44 and 46 Randolph-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON. Large assortment of Superior Household Furniture, Carpets, Six Show Cases, Piano Forte, Fine Window Curtains and Valances, AT AUCTION. [illegible] GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

BY CHILDS BROTHERS. [illegible] ASSIGNEE SALE. [illegible] G. W. BECKFORD, Auct'r.

AUCTION—BY CHILDS BROS. [illegible] Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Piece Goods, Hosiery, Shirts and Drawers, Furnishing Goods, Yankee Notions, &c., &c. [illegible] G. W. BECKFORD, Auctioneer.

DANIEL SCOTT & CO.—AUCTION. [illegible] DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

DANIEL SCOTT & CO. AT AUCTION. [illegible]

Amusements.

FINE ORGAN CONCERT, TO BE given Thursday evening, Feb. [illegible]

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE. GRAND OPERA. LAST NIGHT BUT TWO. [illegible] ASSUMPTION OF POPULAR PRICES. ADMISSION $1. This (Thursday) Evening, Feb. 7, only performance of IL TROVATORE, [illegible] Leonora ...... Madame KAPP YOUNG. Azucena ...... Signora NATALIE TESTA. Manrico ...... Signor EMILIO PANCANI. Count di Luna ...... Signor FERNANDO BELLINI. Ferrando ...... Signor BARILLI. Soldiers, Courtiers, Gypsys, &c. [illegible] Saturday Night—FAUST, with the GREAT CAST. [illegible]

McVICKER'S THEATRE. EDWIN BOOTH. Thursday, only night of MACBETH. Macbeth ...... Edwin Booth. Friday, HAMLET. Benefit of Edwin Booth. Saturday night, RICHARD III. Grand Matinee Saturday afternoon. Next week, ZOE, the Cuban Artiste, as the FRENCH SPY.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM. FRANK E. AIKEN ...... Sole Lessee and Manager. [illegible] This (Thursday) evening, Feb. 6, NO THOROUGHFARE. Saturday afternoon, Grand Matinee.

AT LIBRARY HALL—"Y. M. A." FRED'K DOUGLASS will deliver his NEW LECTURE, entitled "SELF-MADE MEN," ON FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 7. Commencing promptly at 8 o'clock. [illegible]

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE. C. D. HESS & CO. ...... Managers. [illegible] MRS. F. W. LANDER, Formerly Miss JEAN M. DAVENPORT, together with her ENTIRE SPLENDID DRAMATIC COMPANY. Monday, February 10—Opening Night. FIRST TIME IN CHICAGO, IN ENGLISH, of Giacometti's great tragedy of Elizabeth, QUEEN OF ENGLAND. MRS. LANDER in her great role of ELIZABETH. [illegible]

THERE WILL BE A GRAND MASQUERADE At Clinton-st. Skating Park, THIS (THURSDAY) evening. Fancy Costumes can be had at the Park.

Elastic Sponge.

Elastic Sponge Mattresses ...... $30.00. Pillows, per pair, $6, $7, $8, $10, $12. Office Cushions (Leather Covers) ...... $5.00. (Enamelled Cloth Covers) ...... $3.00. Also our cheap—BED for the MILLIONS. $16 TOP PURE ELASTIC SPONGE. DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE. WESTERN ELASTIC SPONGE CO., 190 and 192 Lake-st., Chicago.

Real Estate—City.

IMPROVED.

FOR SALE—By Whipple & True, Room 5 Lombard Block, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Cheap, first-class manufacturing property. [illegible]

FOR SALE—By Snyder & Lee, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A two-story house, with lot, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Lot 35x100, with house 20x42, [illegible]

FOR SALE—First-class house and lot, [illegible] A. B. MEAD, 94 LaSalle-st.

UNIMPROVED.

FOR SALE—By C. R. Hagerty, 117 Clark-st.: [illegible]

FOR SALE—31x200 feet, fronting on Calumet-av., [illegible] Apply soon to T. H. SEYMOUR, 46 and 48 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—50x150 feet on North Clark-st., [illegible] A. B. MEAD, 94 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—For an Investment—A beautiful corner lot, [illegible]

FOR SALE—By Goodwillie & Ball, Real Estate Brokers, 162 Madison-st. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Cheap, to close an estate, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Cheap lots on West Adams, [illegible]

FOR SALE—100 feet in Douglas Grove, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Cheap—Two lots on south side of Carroll-st., [illegible]

FOR SALE—Michigan-av., east front, [illegible]

FOR SALE—By W. Dorland, 131 South Clark-st., [illegible]

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—We have for sale 2,000 acres of choice prairie land, [illegible]

FOR SALE—At Aurora, Ill., a new brick residence, [illegible]

FOR SALE—156 acres, splendidly located, [illegible]

FOR SALE—In Marion Co., Ill., a fine farm [illegible]

FOR SALE—Or exchange for a stock of goods. [illegible]

FOR SALE—By G. S. Hubbard, Jr., [illegible]

FOR SALE—A splendid farm, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Two miles south of New Brunswick, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Large number of farms; [illegible]

FOR SALE—Farm of 160 acres, [illegible]

FOR SALE—300-acre farm, [illegible] ISAAC CLAFLIN, 137 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—In Jackson Co., Iowa, [illegible]

To Rent—House.

TO RENT—The dwelling house [illegible]

TO RENT—House No. 546 Michigan-av., [illegible]

TO RENT—Or For Sale—The new marble front dwelling, [illegible]

TO RENT—Brick building Nos. 68 and 70 [illegible]

TO RENT—And furniture for sale—An elegant three-story brick house, [illegible]

TO RENT—Two new, splendid marble front, [illegible]

TO RENT—Sale, or exchange for other property, [illegible]

TO RENT—House 184 West Madison-st., [illegible]

TO RENT—Harrison-st., near Halsted, [illegible] GOODWILLIE & BALL, 162 Madison-st.

To Rent—Rooms.

TO RENT—Suite of rooms at 190 South Clark-st. [illegible]

TO RENT—One large nice room, with gas, water and closet (unfurnished), [illegible]

TO RENT—One furnished room, at 19 East Adams-st.

TO RENT—Furnished rooms, at reasonable prices, at 236 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—Five rooms, in good house and neighborhood, [illegible]

TO RENT—Rooms—At No. 4 Washington-st., [illegible]

TO RENT—The upper part of the house 75 Huron-st., [illegible]

TO RENT—An elegant front room, furnished or unfurnished, [illegible]

TO RENT—Front room, nicely furnished; [illegible]

TO RENT—Three nice large rooms, in a private family, [illegible]

To Rent—Stores, Offices, &c.

TO RENT—The 3d and 4th floors of No. 30 Lake-st. [illegible]

TO RENT—Store No. 65 Lake-st., [illegible] E. A. DRUMMOND.

TO RENT—Third, fourth and fifth floors, [illegible] AUSTIN, CLAFF & CO., 88 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—Large salesroom with good entrance, [illegible] SIMPSON & CO., 19 Lake-st.

TO RENT—On South Branch, 400 feet of dock front [illegible]

TO RENT—The second and fourth floors of [illegible] WEBSTER, MARSH & CO.

TO RENT—Second floor at No. 50 Lake-st. Inquire of PHELPS, DODGE & PALMER.

TO RENT—The splendid loft over [illegible]

TO RENT—Furniture, to a private family, [illegible] 131 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—Small store, dwelling, 4 rooms, [illegible] GOODWILLIE & BALL, 162 Madison-st.

TO RENT—The best lighted rooms, with steam power, [illegible]

To Lease.

TO LEASE—Or Lease For Sale—300 feet on the South Branch, [illegible] McCAULEY & CO., 211 South Water-st.

Lost, Found, &c.

LOST—Saturday evening, the 1st instant, on Clark-st., between Washington and Lake-sts., a lady's small mink box, [illegible]

LOST—Safe Key—The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at 217 Wabash-av.

LOST—$10.00 Reward—For information leading to the recovery of [illegible]

FOUND—On the 5th inst., on North LaSalle-st., [illegible]

Boarding and Lodging.

5 Eldridge-court, corner Michigan av.—A pleasant suite of furnished rooms, [illegible]

7 East Randolph-st.—A large and well furnished front room, [illegible]

17 Dearborn-st.—Up Stairs—Suites of front parlor and bed-rooms; [illegible]

17 South Union-st., near Randolph—A splendid, well-furnished front room, [illegible]

46 & 48 South Clark-st.—Wanted, 40 boarders, [illegible]

79 State-st.—Central location—A pleasant front room, [illegible]

85 Michigan-av.—Two or three gentlemen can find a pleasant home and good board. [illegible]

100 West Jackson-st.—Good board at $5.50 per week, [illegible]

112 Adams-st., only one block from Court House—[illegible]

119 Wabash-av.—Furnished rooms, with board.

124 State-st.—Two large front rooms, [illegible]

143 South Jefferson-st.—Furnished front rooms, [illegible]

148 West Washington-st.—Three or four furnished rooms, [illegible]

176 South Clinton-st.—Pleasant, newly furnished rooms, [illegible]

200 Randolph-st., next to Metropolitan Hotel—[illegible]

208 Erie-st.—Several handsome furnished rooms, [illegible]

215 Erie-st.—To rent, furnished rooms, [illegible]

227 Michigan-st.—Misses Stafford & Jones' private boarding house. [illegible]

235 Illinois-st.—A neatly furnished front room, [illegible]

320 Michigan-av.—A gentleman and wife, [illegible]

EAST of State-st. and five minutes' walk from the Post Office—[illegible]

SOUTH SIDE, north of Twelfth and east of State-st.—[illegible]

WEST WASHINGTON-ST., near Sangamon-st.—[illegible]

Board Wanted.

BOARD—By two young men, west of Union Park, [illegible]

BOARD—In a private family, with the comforts of a home, [illegible]

Wanted—Male Help.

BOOKKEEPERS, SALESMEN, &c.

WANTED—One experienced salesman, at W. W. BOSTWICK & CO.'S, over 132 and 134 Dearborn-st. [illegible]

WANTED—A salesman to travel for a wholesale house. [illegible] Address P. O. Box 1309.

WANTED—A boy who understands the packing and labelling of spices. Apply at 15 South Canal-st.

WANTED—An experienced bookkeeper, [illegible] Post Office Box 1194.

WANTED—A first-class machine hand, to work on circular saws. [illegible] BARNETT & WOLFINGER, Russell's Mill, corner Fulton and Jefferson-sts.

WANTED—Two experienced and competent entry clerks. [illegible]

WANTED—A first-rate man, accustomed to the grocery trade [illegible] 194 West Lake-st.

Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—Ladies to canvass for a new work, just out. [illegible] J. PAYTES FITCH, 90 Washington-st.

WANTED—A competent lady teacher for the English branches, in a graded German School. [illegible]

WANTED—A girl to sew printed and bound books, at CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE'S, corner of Lake and Clark-sts.

HOUSE SERVANTS.

WANTED—A good cook for a small family. [illegible] 189 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—Girl to do general housework in a small family. [illegible] 147 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—A girl to cook, wash and iron, in a small family. [illegible] 57 Lombard Block.

WANTED—At 855 West Washington-st., a smart woman, to cook, wash and iron. [illegible]

WANTED—A competent girl to do general housework. [illegible] 430 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A good American girl, to go East with a lady for four or five months. [illegible]

WANTED—American, Norwegian, German and Scotch girls, [illegible]

Employment Agents.

WANTED—An energetic man with $100 and upwards, [illegible] Apply at 194 Clark-st., Room 3. [illegible]

WANTED—Bookkeepers, salesmen, agents, collectors, conductors, brakemen, firemen, porters, [illegible] J. M. MOORE & CO., Box 1797. [illegible]

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Employment—$10 a day and expenses paid. Circulars free. O. T. GAREY, Biddeford, Me.

WANTED—To loan money on farms and farming lands in Illinois. [illegible] D. K. PEARSONS, M. E. Church Block, Chicago.

WANTED—Safe—A large fire-proof safe, second-hand, in good order. Address Box 361, Chicago Post Office.

WANTED—Save your building from burning down by having your chimney swept. [illegible] W. L. GRIFFITHS, 136 Coolidge-st.

WANTED—Active men who are anxious to make money on the sale of an article never before introduced in the West. [illegible]

WANTED—To sell half interest in a manufacturing business. [illegible]

WANTED—To know how to manufacture French paper matches, [illegible]

WANTED—To purchase an insurance charter. [illegible]

WANTED—To engage a young lady to travel. Address "A. L." Post Office. [illegible]

WANTED—To purchase a part or the whole of a well established [illegible]

WANTED—I have money to loan on chattel mortgage, [illegible] RANDOLPH, Room 43 Reynolds' Block.

WANTED—The subscriber has $3,000 to $5,000, [illegible]

WANTED—Old broken, also good watches, jewelry, old gold, silver, [illegible]

WANTED—A young man who has $1,000 to loan his employer [illegible]

WANTED—Dr. H. Joscelyn, Astrologer, [illegible]

WANTED—Energetic men to call and see the new [illegible]

WANTED—To loan money on any kind of good securities. [illegible] No. 119 Adams-st.

WANTED—An energetic man, with $100 and upwards, [illegible]

Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—To Rent—An unfurnished room, [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—A cottage with 4 to 6 rooms, [illegible]

Wanted—Real Estate.

WANTED—Real estate, on State-st., north of Twenty-second-st., [illegible]

WANTED—To buy houses or houses and lots, on monthly payments. [illegible]

WANTED—For Cash—30, 40 or 60 feet on Washington, Madison or Monroe-st., [illegible]

WANTED—To buy a residence, either in or near the city. [illegible]

WANTED—Real Estate—To buy a cottage and lot on the West Side, between Van Buren and Lake-sts. [illegible]

Partners Wanted.

PARTNER—Wanted—Active or silent, with a ready cash capital of at least $10,000, [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—In an old-established business, [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—In a first-class paying business, [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—A practical business man wanted [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—On equal shares, with about $500, [illegible] "HAMILTON," Tribune office.

PARTNER—Wanted—A good business man [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—A man who has $1,000 to invest in a cigar and tobacco store, [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—With a capital of $3,000, [illegible]

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Or exchange for a sailing vessel, [illegible]

FOR SALE—The staunch, light-draught schooner [illegible]

FOR SALE—The lease of a first-class store and basement [illegible]

FOR SALE—Lamp Wick Inserter and Raiser Combined, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Lease and fixtures of the splendid [illegible]

FOR SALE—Lease and fixtures of the dental office [illegible]

FOR SALE—The lease and fixtures of a meat market, [illegible]

FOR SALE—The three-story frame building, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Northwestern Sewing Machine Exchange—[illegible]

FOR SALE—A good fire-proof safe, [illegible]

Pianos.

FOR SALE—Pianos, melodeons and organs, on favorable terms. [illegible]

FOR SALE—One of Prince's melodeons, [illegible]

Personal.

PERSONAL—If Capt. Chas. W. Ferrers will send his address to [illegible]

Situations Wanted.

FEMALES.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young girl, in a bakery, [illegible]

SITUATIONS—Wanted—For experienced monthly nurses. [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a girl, to do up stairs work or general housework [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young girl, as dressmaker, [illegible]

MALES.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a thoroughly experienced verbatim short-hand reporter, [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a thoroughly qualified and practical bookkeeper. [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a single man, experienced as gardener and coachman. [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a member of the Masonic Order, [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—To Druggists—A drug and prescription clerk, [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a miller of experience. [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a young man, as groom or coachman; [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a man thoroughly posted in the lumber trade [illegible]

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS—Wanted—For Dr. Wm. Smith's great work, DICTIONARY OF THE BIBLE. [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Important to agents. [illegible] GEORGE F. CRAM, [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—The New Map Wonder [illegible] GOODSPEED & CO., 148 Lake-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—For THE BLUE COATS, and how they Lived, Fought and Died for the Union. [illegible] JONES BROTHERS & CO., 128 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell Clark's Indelible Pencil. [illegible] LANDON, Agent.

AGENTS—Wanted—By Sammons, White & Clark, 125 Dearborn-st., Chicago, [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Male and Female—[illegible] E. H. LANDON, Manufacturer.

AGENTS—Wanted—Male and female, to sell Clark's Indelible Pencil. [illegible] 14 Lombard Block.

AGENTS—Wanted—Agents travelling in country towns [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—For "BEYOND THE MISSISSIPPI." [illegible] NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS—Wanted—For "THE CAMP, BATTLE FIELD and HOSPITAL." [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Energetic men and women, [illegible]

Business Chances.

FOR SALE—An established business, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A half interest in the best paying business in the Northwest, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Saloon and boarding house fixtures, [illegible] 553 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—Oyster room, confectionery and fruit store, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Or exchange for other property, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Republican newspaper. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Foundry and machine shop, [illegible]

FOR SALE—An established drug business, [illegible] 167 Dearborn-st., opposite Post Office.

FOR SALE—Rare Chance for Investment—[illegible]

FOR SALE—A small stock of groceries, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A flour and feed mill, [illegible]

FOR SALE—To Printers—A half interest in a [illegible]

FOR SALE—Saloon, Clark-st., stock and fixtures, [illegible] GOODWILLIE & BALL, 162 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—I good family grocery store, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A meat market, centrally located, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A confectionery and restaurant, [illegible] 178 [illegible]

FOR SALE—Saloon fixtures and two billiard tables, [illegible]

FOR SALE—The whole or part of the finest grocery store on West Side, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Or Trade—5 grocery, 4 cigar and stationery, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Or trade for good property [illegible]

Machinery.

FOR SALE—Portable and Stationary Engines of all sizes. [illegible] RICE & CO., 19 and 21 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—6, 8, 10 and 12-horse power portable engines, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Engines—Portable and Stationary, new and second-hand; [illegible]

FOR SALE—One 3, one 6, one 15, one 20, one 25-horse power engine and boiler, [illegible]

FOR SALE—4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15, 20, 25 and 30-horse power portable steam engines, [illegible]

FOR SALE—6 second-hand engines, [illegible]

FOR SALE—40 feet 1¾-inch shafting, [illegible]

Horses, Carriages, &c.

FOR SALE—Auction sale of horses, wagons, &c., [illegible]

FOR SALE—Horse, harness and express wagon. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A good, sound mare, [illegible]

WANTED—A good pair of horses, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Pair of mares, 6 and 7 years old, [illegible]

WANTED—A second-hand buggy or light carriage, [illegible]

THE NEWS.

[illegible]

WASHINGTON.

The Story of Mr. Adams' Resignation Confirmed.

Serious Differences Reported Between Johnson and McCulloch.

The Henderson and Sherman Finance Bills Reported in the Senate.

Progress of the Ways and Means Committee on the New Tax Bill.

The President's Correspondence with Grant Being Investigated by the Reconstruction Committee.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 5.

THE NEW TAX BILL.

The Ways and Means Committee have not yet reached the executive portions of the new Tax bill. [illegible]

NEW FINANCIAL MEASURES.

The two financial measures reported to-day by Messrs. Sherman and Henderson can hardly be spoken of as bills of the Finance Committee, for neither is wholly concurred in by a majority of that committee. [illegible]

GENERAL GRANT AND THE PRESIDENT.

The President has replied to General Grant's letter of last Monday, already published, and it is reported that he brings a general endorsement of Secretaries Randall, Welles, Browning and McCulloch to his understanding of what occurred at the Cabinet meeting on the day that Stanton resumed his place in the War Office. [illegible]

THE MISSOURI STATE MILITIA BILL.

THE MANUFACTURERS' DELEGATES.

THE DANISH TREATY.

THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

GOVERNOR PATTON, OF ALABAMA.

MINISTER TO CHINA.

THE WHISKEY METERS.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

THE ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE.

THE MCARDLE CASE.

EXAMINATION OF OFFICERS ON TRIAL FOR IMPEACHMENT.

FOR GENERAL GRANT.

To the Associated Press.

ANOTHER QUARREL.

INTERNAL REVENUE COMMISSIONER.

JOHNSON AND GRANT.

WHISKEY TAX.

OUR DEMANDS ON GREAT BRITAIN.

ACCIDENT TO SECRETARY M'CULLOCH.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

RESIGNED.

[illegible]

STATE LEGISLATURES.

WISCONSIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
MADISON, Wis., Feb. 6.

[illegible]

IOWA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
DES MOINES, Feb. 5.

[illegible]

KANSAS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
TOPEKA, Kansas, Feb. 5.

[illegible]

OHIO.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
COLUMBUS, Feb. 5.

[illegible]

VOL.

TY FILM